

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

AGENDA -- SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Board Room
Open Lands Project
10th Floor, Monadnock Building
53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago
10:00 a.m., January 24, 1980

* Documentary material herewith

Documentary materials previously distributed

1) Call to order and roll call

✓ Dr. Dale E. Birkenholz	✓ George B. Fell
✓ Kenneth Fiske	✓ Gerald Paulson
✓ Byron Hutchins	✓ John Schwegman
✓ Judith Joy	✓ Fran Harty
✓ Mary Lou Marzuki	✓ Carl Becker
✓ Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock	✓ David Monk
✓ Nancy Ranney	✓ Randy Myerson
✓ Preston Schellbach	2 from Nature Conservancy
✓ Jerrold Soesbe	
✓ Dr. David Kenney	
✓ Dr. George Sprugel	
✓ Dr. Alfred Koelling	
✓ Dr. Kenneth Robertson	

2) Adoption of agenda

3) Approval of 76th meeting minutes

April 10
Pete Margulies

4) Report of INPC staff

5) Report of Conservation Department staff

6) Next meeting arrangements

Designated time and place: Thursday April 10, 1980 -- Pere Marquette State Park.

AREAS

7) Carroll Co.--Ayers Sand Prairie and Grundy Co.--Goose Lake Prairie

The Department of Conservation proposes to install perches for upland sandpipers.

REPORT

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:

Harty

Approval of proposal

* 8) Lake Co.--Glen A. Lloyd Woods

Dedication of a 119 acre wooded tract owned by Mrs. Glen A. Lloyd is proposed.

REPORT

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:

Meyer

Preliminary approval of dedication

9) Lake Co.--Volo Bog Nature Preserve

The Department of Conservation proposes realignment and widening of part of the boardwalk.

REPORT

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:

Harty

Approval of proposal

10) Ridgway photos

Previous reference: 55-7

Judith Joy has requested review of the current status of the Ridgway photos donated to the Department of Conservation by Charles Olmsted at the 55th meeting of the Commission, April 10, 1975.

*The photos are
now at the
Chicago Acad. Sci.*

Dr. Kenney will investigate

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

FOR THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
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* 11) Regulation of public use of Illinois dedicated nature preserves

Review of proposed changes in Department of Conservation rules as published in the Illinois Register 12/28/79.

12) Dedication of privately-owned natural areas

Discussion of policy.

REPORT

Paulson

13) State Natural Heritage Plan

Previous reference: 76-22

REPORT

Paulson & Schwegman

* 14) DOC land acquisition program

Previous reference: 76-23

15) Commission affairs

Plan of work, January - June 1980

#&* Budget, FY81: Prior action: 75-19(R521) FY81 budget of \$151,700 approved and appropriation requested; 76-21 budget review committee report.

#&* Status of Executive Secretary and Contract for Services of Natural Land Institute

(There will be an executive session concerning personnel at the beginning of the afternoon session.)

16) Other business

*Fran Harty - X-country-skiing
Jogging Problem, particularly in Ill. Beach
Upcoming problem of bridge over Dead River in Ill. Beach*

17) Adjournment

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

MINUTES OF SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

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ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

(Subject to approval of Commission at 77th meeting)

Nature Preserves Commission Headquarters

320 South Third Street

Rockford, Illinois

10:15 a.m., November 8, 1979

76-1) Call to order:

The meeting convened at 10:15 a.m., November 8, 1979 pursuant to the call of Secretary Marzuki.

Members present: Dr. Dale E. Birkenholz, Kenneth Fiske, Byron Hutchins, Judith Joy, Mary Lou Marzuki, Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock, Nancy Ranney, Preston Schellbach, and Jerrold Soesbe.

Members absent: None.

Others present: Dr. Alfred Koelling, Illinois State Museum, and Dr. Kenneth Robertson, Illinois Natural History Survey, Consultants; George B. Fell, Executive Secretary, Gerald Paulson, Coordinator of Preservation Activities, Marlin Bowles, Coordinator of Management and Research, Stephen Packard, Coordinator of Public Information, Lydia Meyer, Field Representative, Lee Johnson, Administrative Assistant, and Gladys Campbell, Administrative Secretary, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission; John Schwegman, Chief of Natural Areas Section, Bill McClain, Francis Harty, and Randy Nyboer, Natural Area Biologists, and Carl Becker, Endangered Species Program Coordinator, Department of Conservation; Dr. John Ebinger and Douglas Zimmerman, Eastern Illinois University; Priscilla Richardson, Member Lake County Forest Preserve District Commission; and Karl Bartel.

Marzuki introduced the new Commission members who had been appointed since the last meeting. Dr. Dale E. Birkenholz, Kenneth Fiske, and Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock, whose terms expire June 30, 1981, replace Dr. John Ebinger, Gordon Graves, and Warren Dewalt.

76-2) Adoption of agenda:

It was moved by Schellbach, seconded by Ranney, and carried that the draft agenda be adopted with the addition of management of vegetation at Reavis Nature Preserve, Mason County, and subject to change of sequence by the Chairman.

76-3) Approval of 75th meeting minutes:

It was moved by Schellbach, seconded by Joy, and carried that the minutes of the 75th meeting, held at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, on September 6, 1979 be approved.

76-4) Report of INPC staff:

Fell reported on the following matters:

Staff activities: A summary of staff activities for August and September was distributed.

Status of Commission-approved dedications: Dedication of Morton Grove Prairie, Cook County, and dedication of an addition to Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, Grundy County were signed by the Governor on October 22, 1979. This brings the total dedicated nature preserves to 73. Dedication of Belmont Prairie, DuPage County, is awaiting the approval of the Director and the Governor.

Directory: A new directory of Commission members, advisors, consultants and staff has been prepared.

Pine Rock Nature Preserve, Ogle County, management contract: Northern Illinois University has contracted with the Natural Land Institute to manage Pine Rock Nature Preserve, Ogle County, for this fiscal year. This includes maintenance and surveillance, fencing, and demolition and removal of buildings and debris on the nature preserve.

Budget & plan of work FY81: Considerable time has been spent in preparing a budget and plan of work for FY81.

Landowner contact program: Most of the initial contacts have been completed, except in the Shawnee National Forest and along the Kaskaskia River. These will be done by the end of the year.

Management program: Marlin Bowles is now in the Rockford office as Coordinator of Management and Research.

76-5) Report of Conservation Department staff:

Schwegman reviewed the Natural Areas Section role for the benefit of the new Commission members.

Fall burning: A fall burning program is being initiated this year in several areas on an experimental basis. Cattail marsh at Illinois Beach State Park, Chauncey Marsh, and a small prairie area at Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve are proposed for fall burning.

76-6) Election of officers:

Marzuki called for nominations of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary. Soesbe nominated Mary Lou Marzuki as Chairman. Ranney seconded the nomination.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the nominations be closed. Mary Lou Marzuki was elected Chairman by unanimous vote.

Joy nominated Dale Birkenholz as Vice-Chairman. Ranney seconded the nomination.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the nominations be closed. Birkenholz was elected Vice-Chairman by unanimous vote.

Schellbach nominated Jerrold Soesbe as Secretary. Hutchins seconded the nomination.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the nominations be closed. Soesbe was elected Secretary by unanimous vote.

76-7) Appointment of Committees:

Marzuki explained that the Commission now had the following committees: Budget Review, State Natural Heritage Plan, Prairie Chicken Nature Preserves Management Advisory, and Joint Committee with the Endangered Species Protection Board. Inasmuch as some of the committee members have been replaced on the Commission, it is necessary to appoint new committee members. She proposed the following persons to serve on the respective committees:

Budget Review Committee -- Jerrold Soesbe, Chairman, Dale Birkenholz, Kenneth Fiske, Mary Lou Marzuki, and Nancy Ranney.

State Natural Heritage Plan Committee -- Preston Schellbach and Mary Lou Marzuki.

Prairie Chicken Nature Preserve Management Advisory Committee -- Judith Joy (Commission delegate and Chairman).

Joint Committee with Endangered Species Protection Board -- Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock and Byron Hutchins.

Marzuki also said that she represents the Commission on the Illinois Futures Forum.

76-8) Baker Lake, Cook County:

Dedication of Baker Lake had been deferred from the last meeting pending an opinion from the Endangered Species Protection Board on the protection and management of the Black-crowned Night Heron, an Illinois endangered species, which has an active breeding colony on this area.

A letter from Carl Becker, Endangered Species Program Coordinator, responding to this request, had been distributed with the agenda. The Endangered Species Protection Board had reviewed the information on Baker Lake and supported the concept of dedicating areas based on the presence of an endangered or threatened species, but expressed caution in regard to this concept in that such dedication should be limited to functional ecosystem units. They were also concerned about the management of the area and felt that active management would be necessary in order to assure the continued presence of the Black-crowned Night Heron colony and that such management should be addressed in the articles of dedication.

Packard said that he is discussing with the Cook County Forest Preserve District the dedication of a number of their areas as nature preserves, including Baker Lake.

Fell suggested that action be deferred until staff has made additional study of the area.

It was moved by Soesbe, seconded by Schellbach, and carried that action be deferred on the dedication of Baker Lake.

76-9) Prairie Chicken Sanctuary Nature Preserve, Jasper & Marion counties:

Joy reported that the Prairie Chicken Nature Preserve Management Advisory Committee met on October 24, 1979. The Governor has agreed to allow an appropriation as a line item in the Illinois Natural History Survey budget for Ron Westemeier's work. If the Department takes over management of the preserves, the site superintendents for Stephen A. Forbes and Sam Parr State Parks would be charged with the responsibility. The flock at Jasper County is doing very badly mainly because of the increased competition from pheasants and severe winters. The pheasants lay their eggs in the prairie chicken nests and compete with the chickens for cover, food, etc. The severe winters have reduced populations of ground nesting birds as well as rabbits. This has resulted in more predation on prairie chicken nests, mainly by skunks.

The prairie chickens have been found to prefer redtop over the native prairie grasses. The redtop lasts about ten years before it has to be replanted, and it is burned about every third year.

Central Illinois Public Service Company has agreed to allow 260 acres of land near its cooling lake to be used for prairie chickens. It is close enough to the sanctuaries so that it is assumed the chickens will use it. The Nature Conservancy is also trying to get more land for the prairie chickens.

It was moved by Soesbe, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried that Joy's report be placed on file.

76-10) Pere Marquette State Park, Jersey County:

McClain reviewed the Department's proposal for dedication of 297.4 acres in Pere Marquette State Park as a nature preserve and 6.6 acres as buffer to the nature preserve. The Commission had given preliminary approval to the dedication at its 75th meeting.

Upon motion by Hutchins, seconded by Fiske, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves dedication as a nature preserve of real property owned by the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, located in Jersey County, Illinois and described in detail in the draft articles of dedication under Item 12 of the duplicated agenda of the 75th meeting, and approves dedication as buffer area for the protection of the nature preserve of real property lying adjacent to the nature preserve and described in detail in the draft articles of dedication under Item 12 of the duplicated agenda of the 75th meeting.

(Resolution 522)

76-11) Woods In Macon County:

Schellbach reported that the owners of a 32.8 acre wooded tract in Macon County are donating the land to the Macon County Conservation District. The Macon

County Conservation District will propose suitable portions for dedication as a nature preserve. The owners wish to remain anonymous. Approximately 20 acres are old to mature second-growth mesic upland forest, dominated by white oak, black oak, sugar maple, and red oak. The land is situated on the east shore of Lake Decatur. The area was identified by the Natural Areas Inventory. It is the best forest of its type in the Grand Prairie Section of the Grand Prairie Division. A 10-acre portion of the tract is disturbed land that has been mined for sand and gravel.

Adjacent land is owned by the Decatur Park District, and it is hoped that it can be conveyed to the Conservation District which in turn will propose the area as an addition to the nature preserve.

Upon motion by Schellbach, seconded by Fiske and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission gives preliminary approval to dedication as a nature preserve of real property located in Macon County, Illinois and described in detail under Item 12 of the duplicated agenda of the 76th meeting.

(Resolution 523)

76-12) Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, Mason County, proposed burn:

McClain said the Department's natural area staff proposes burning a small prairie area of less than 1 acre in Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve this fall. It has not been burned previously as part of the prairie-burning program due to its isolated location. The prescribed burn will be research-oriented with the objective of determining the effects of an autumn burn as compared to a spring burn. Data obtained from the burn will be used in the management of sand prairies.

Upon motion by Ranney, seconded by Soesbe, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves burning this fall of a prairie area of approximately 1 acre in Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, Mason County, Illinois as shown on a map under Item 13-A of the duplicated agenda of this meeting.

(Resolution 524)

76-13) Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, Mason County, proposed parking lot:

McClain presented a proposal for the construction of a small parking area near the preserve sign and trail entrance on the east side of the Preserve, as outlined on a map accompanying the duplicated agenda for this meeting under Item 13-B. The proposed lot would be gravelled and its boundaries defined by pine logs.

There was discussion of the master plan for Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve that was drafted in 1972 and revised in 1973, but was not finalized or adopted. A parking area in the same location had been proposed in the draft plan.

Fell noted that the proposed parking lot would be a non-conforming intrusion, but that it can be allowed under the nature preserve management rules with approval of the Commission.

Upon motion by Schellbach, seconded by Ranney, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves the construction of a parking area on the east side of Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve as outlined in a memorandum and map accompanying the duplicated agenda for this meeting.

(Resolution 525)

76-14) Reavis Nature Preserve, Mason County, vegetation management:

McClain reported that woody vegetation, consisting primarily of trees, is now producing heavy shade at selected sites in the fencerow on the lower slopes of the Reavis Nature Preserve. This heavy shade is reducing the number of prairie plants while providing favorable habitat for shade tolerant shrubs such as rough-leaved dogwood. The elimination of these trees at these sites by injection with herbicide is proposed.

Upon motion by Joy, seconded by Ranney, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves the elimination of woody vegetation by injection with herbicide on an area in Reavis Nature Preserve as outlined on a map accompanying the duplicated agenda for this meeting under Item 13-B.

(Resolution 526)

76-15) Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County, annexation by municipality

The City of Loves Park has requested the Department of Conservation to approve annexation of Harlem Hills Nature Preserve by them. The Department is favorable to the annexation if the Rules for Management of Nature Preserves are adhered to and are outlined in the Consent for Annexation. It is also necessary to have the approval of the Nature Preserves Commission.

Fell explained that the area is nearly surrounded by Loves Park. Loves Park is also annexing Rock Cut State Park. With annexation, police and fire protection would be furnished by Loves Park. He had suggested to the Department of Conservation that the consent for annexation include the conditions that no additional public easements should cross the preserve, that the Rules for Management of Nature Preserves will control, that vegetation management by controlled burning be allowed, and that any city ordinances requiring the cutting of vegetation not apply.

Upon motion by Hutchins, seconded by Schellbach, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves annexation of Harlem Hills Nature Preserve by the City of Loves Park, subject to staff approval of the conditions in the Department of Conservation's Consent for Annexation.

(Resolution 527)

Schwegman reported that the Rockford Park District also is asking for approval of annexation of Harlem Hills Nature Preserve into the Rockford Park District. Fell recommended that approval be given.

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves annexation of Harlem Hills Nature Preserve by the Rockford Park District, subject to staff approval of the conditions in the Department of Conservation's Consent for Annexation.

(Resolution 528)

76-16) Spring Bay Fen, Woodford County, dedication:

Schwegman reviewed the proposal for dedication of Spring Bay Fen. The Commission had given the area preliminary approval of dedication at its 75th meeting.

Upon motion by Schellbach, seconded by Joy, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves dedication as a nature preserve of real property owned by the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, located in Woodford County, Illinois and described in detail in the draft articles of dedication under Item 17 of the duplicated agenda of the 75th meeting, and approves dedication as buffer area for the protection of the nature preserve of real property lying adjacent to the nature preserve and described in detail in the draft articles of dedication under Item 17 of the duplicated agenda of the 75th meeting. Said buffer is subject to an easement allowing roadway use to James Lambie and his successors so long as production continues at the adjacent gravel pit.

(Resolution 529)

At the hour of 12:35 p.m. the meeting recessed for lunch. The meeting was reconvened at 1:20 p.m.

76-17) Lower Cache River, Johnson & Pulaski counties:

A report on activities to preserve the Lower Cache River region in Johnson and Pulaski counties, written by Max Hutchison, was distributed. Paulson presented a slide show on the area prepared by Hutchison.

There was discussion of the significance of the area and its priority for preservation. Dr. Mohlenbrock reported on his survey of the area and said he thought it was of great significance from a floristic standpoint. He was impressed by the number of rare species that were present.

Joy reviewed the current efforts to preserve the Lower Cache which is being spearheaded by a local citizens group.

Upon motion by Joy, seconded by Hutchins, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission supports the efforts of preservation along the Lower Cache River in Johnson and Pulaski counties and directs the staff to continue working toward that end.

(Resolution 530)

76-18) General discussion of Commission concerns:

Field trips: There was discussion on whether or not field trips should be planned in conjunction with the Commission meetings. It was felt that field trips were beneficial and should be scheduled whenever possible when meetings are held near an area of Commission concern.

Consultants: It was moved by Schellbach, seconded by Fiske, and carried, that Warren Dewalt be elected as a consultant.

76-19) National Heritage Policy Act:

Schwegman reported that the bill for a National Heritage Policy Act has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Jackson. There is now need to get it to the hearing stage. The bill creates policies, guidelines and directions. It will protect natural areas. It clears way for Land and Water funding. Director Kenney has sent letters to senators and representatives in support of having heard on the bill. Schwegman suggested that the Commission adopt a resolution in support of the bill and direct the staff to write letters in its support.

Fell said the staff recommends that the Commission endorse the National Heritage Policy Act.

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Joy, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission endorses the National Heritage Policy Act and directs the staff to send letters to the Senate and Illinois delegation in support of the Act.

(Resolution 531)

76-20) Rules of Order and Procedure:

Fell reported that there had been discussion at the last meeting of amending Rule 8 of the Rules of Order and Procedure to recognize the Commission's practice of informal discussion and to allow action by consensus. Action had been deferred until this meeting. Rule 8 states: "The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the latest published edition of Robert's 'Rules of Order, Revised' shall govern the Commission in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with law, or with the rules of the Commission".

A proposed amendment had been distributed with the agenda along with "A New Look at Parliamentary Procedure", by Sheldon G. Lawry and John S. Holik, North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 48.

Upon motion by Joy, seconded by Birkenholz, and carried by a vote of 5 to 4, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission amends Rule 8 of the Rules of Order and Procedure of the Commission to read as follows:

Rule 8. MANNER OF ACTION. Discussion may be informal, and the Commission may take action by consensus. At the discretion of the Chairman or the Commission, the rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the latest published edition of Robert's "Rules of Order, Revised" shall govern the Commission in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with law, or with the rules of the Commission.

(Resolution 532)

76-21) Commission budget, FY81:

Marzuki reported that the Budget Review Committee had met with Richard Carlson of the Governor's office and Charles Tamminga of the Department of Conservation on November 5th in Springfield. No agreement with Tamminga had been reached in the meeting. He had indicated the Department of Conservation must provide funding for a diversity of programs and the Commission will not receive priority over the others.

The Committee had asked Carlson to explore with Frank Beal, Director of the Institute of Natural Resources, the possibility of funding the Commission.

The Committee felt that the Commission's budget should be at a level of competition in the State government where it will not be related to the opening and management of State parks.

Paulson and Fell presented and discussed a tabulation of person-years of work toward program goals and targets for FY80 and FY81.

76-22) State Natural Heritage Plan:

Schwegman said that the plan is still being assembled. The draft should be completed by the 15th of November. Paulson said the draft will be made available

to interested persons for review. The Commission has a major role to play in getting the plan before the public. The staff is working with the Department of Conservation to identify key groups of people -- volunteer conservation organizations and the professional and scientific community in the State. We should go to them, present the plan, and secure feedback. He proposed the Commission take the lead in contacting interested groups, holding invitational meetings, and workshops next spring.

Schwegman said an editor had been hired to start in January.

There was discussion of Commission action on the plan. Marzuki asked that the consultants receive the plan. She specifically asked Koelling to review it in detail and advise the Commission concerning it.

It was the consensus that the Commission should review the draft and determine its position at the next meeting, before deciding on further action.

76-23) Natural area acquisition program of the Department of Conservation:

Schwegman explained that the Department of Conservation is proposing to expand its over-all capital program. Natural area acquisition is included in the proposed budget at approximately \$3.6 million. Areas designated for acquisition are selected as high priority natural areas that have been found by the landowner contact program to have willing or cooperative owners. Twenty-nine different areas are being proposed, including expansion of some existing properties, buffers to nature preserves, and 21 new projects. The Commission staff participated in formulating the list.

There was discussion of the manner of review of the list of proposed projects and approval by the Commission. Fell urged support of a larger natural area acquisition program not tied to certain specified tracts.

It was moved by Joy, seconded by Soesbe, and carried that the officers, after discussion with appropriate persons in the Department of Conservation, send a letter to the Bureau of the Budget, the Governor, and Director Kenney expressing the Commission's concern that sufficient dollars be allocated to natural lands acquisition.

76-24) Cooperation with local open space agencies:

A letter from Robert Espeseth, Outdoor Recreation Specialist with the Office of Recreation and Park Resources at the University of Illinois, had been received requesting cooperation between the Commission and county and local agencies in providing park, recreation and open space. He felt that there were many areas discovered in the Natural Areas Inventory that could be utilized for these purposes by local agencies, if they were known to them.

Schellbach offered to discuss this with Espeseth.

76-25) 1980 meeting schedule:

The following schedule was adopted for dates and locations for meetings in 1980:

January 24, 1980 -- Chicago
April 10, 1980 -- Pere Marquette State Park
June 5, 1980 -- Kankakee
August 28, 1980 -- Decatur
October 23, 1980 -- Goose Lake Prairie, Morris

76-26) Master plans:

There was discussion of the current status of master plans for individual nature preserves and the need for intensified effort to prepare master plans in addition to the 25 that have been prepared.

Soesbe urged that master plan preparation be given high priority and that more staff time be spent on them. Schellbach suggested the possibility of securing private donations in support of master plan preparation.

76-27) Gensburg-Markham Prairie, Cook County:

Bartel expressed concern for the trail system in Gensburg-Markham Prairie. He felt trails should be adequate in number and width to accommodate substantial public use. Fell noted that the Commission staff had not yet been involved in planning for use of the prairie since dedication has not yet been completed.

76-28) Landowner Contact Program:

Schwegman complimented Lydia Meyer on a talk she gave on her landowner contact experiences at the Sixth Annual Midwest Natural Areas Workshop in October. Copies of the talk will be mailed to Commission members.

76-29) Adjournment:

It was moved by Joy, seconded by Fiske, and carried at the hour of 4:40 p.m. that the meeting be adjourned.

Jerrold Soesbe
Secretary

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ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING
STAFF REPORT

* 1) Staff activities

October - December

2) Special use permits granted

David L. Peterson -- collecting litterfall, Horseshoe Lake
Thomas Dunstan -- observing eagle behavior and habitat use, Cedar
Glen Nature Preserve

3) Status of Commission-approved dedications

Articles of dedication of Belmont Prairie, DuPage County, Spring
Bay Fen, Woodford County, and Pere Marquette State Park, Jersey County,
were signed by the Governor on November 15, 1979. This brings the total
number of nature preserves to 76.

4) Travel rates

Effective January 1, 1980, reimbursement for mileage will be paid
at the rate of 17¢ per mile.

5) Annual reports of nature preserves

Annual report forms have been mailed to custodians of nature preserves.

6) Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop

The 4th Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop will be held at St. Charles
High School on March 1, 1980. The Nature Preserves Commission is a co-sponsor
of the workshop which will include several sessions on preservation and management
of prairie remnants.

7) Endangered species publication

NLI is submitting a proposal to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to
fund the publication of the Endangered Species Report. Work on this was initiated
in 1977 under a grant from The Joyce Foundation. Jack White and Marlin Bowles
have primary responsibility for finishing the publication.

8) Natural Character proposal

Natural Land Institute has submitted a proposal for funding of a natural character study of Illinois based on the Public Land Survey notes to the Institute of Natural Resources and the North Central Forest Experimental Station of the U.S. Forest Service.

9) The Nature Conservancy/Natural Land Institute agreement

Natural Land Institute has entered into an agreement with The Nature Conservancy to provide management and preservation assistance on a cooperative basis.

10) Directory changes

Please make the following changes in the directory:

Stephen Packard -- Residence: 1480 W. Byron

Andy West -- Residence: R.R. 2, Box 10, Creal Springs 62922,
Phone: 618/996-3459

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

Summary of Staff Activities

October 1, 1979 - October 31, 1979

1) Natural area preservation

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Senachwine Seep, Putnam Co.
Cordova Dunes, Rock Island Co.
Bohm Woods, Monroe Co.
Ellis tract, Monroe Co.
Gossman Woods, St. Clair Co.
Lower Cache River areas, Johnson & Pulaski Co.'s
Massasauga Prairie, Warren Co.
Tazewell Gravel Terrace Prairie, Tazewell Co.
Elkhart Hill, Logan Co.

Worked on dedication of the following areas:

Yorkville Prairie, Kendall Co.
Markham Prairie, Cook Co.
Nelson Lake Marsh, Kane Co.
Macon County tract
Principia College areas, Jersey Co.

Worked on acquisition of Jones Woods, Marshall Co.

Discussed future dedication of Lake County Forest Preserve properties with Lake County Forest Preserve District.

Landowner contact program:

Began landowner contacts for areas within boundaries of Shawnee National Forest and along Kaskaskia River and continued initial contacts in Western Illinois and began second contacts in Northern Illinois.

2) Management & protection

Worked on volunteer management project for south Cook County Nature Preserves.

Worked on master plans for the following areas:

Nelson Lake Marsh, Kane Co.
Braidwood Prairie, Will Co.
West Chicago Prairie, DuPage Co.
Rock Cave, Effingham Co.

Worked on vegetation management for the following areas:

Chauncey Marsh, Lawrence Co.
Illinois Beach Nature Preserve, Lake Co.
Mermet Flatwoods, Massac Co.

Surveillance of the following areas:

Kinnikinnick Nature Preserve, Boone Co.
Volo Bog Nature Preserve, Lake Co.
Rock Cave, Effingham Co.
Myer Woods, Bureau Co.

Worked on protection of Ozark Hill prairies, Alexander Co.

3) Research & Records

Reviewed published Illinois Endangered & Threatened Plant list. Met with Endangered Species Protection Board Coordinator in order to reinstate 8 aquatic plants originally deleted from list.

Organized and studied files in preparation for publishing endangered species publication. Translated herbarium information from endangered species registry cards into legal locations. Researched possibilities for computerizing endangered species information.

Worked on natural character study of West Chicago Prairie, DuPage Co.

4) Public information and education

Presented slide show "The Precious Few" to two groups.
Led field trip to Braidwood Prairie, Will Co.
Spoke to High School biology class about natural areas and led them on a field trip of Heron Pond.
Attended Open Lands Project annual meeting.
Reviewed natural area preservation newsletter.
Provided information to public in response to requests.

5) Commission affairs

Drafted, duplicated, and distributed minutes of 75th meeting.
Made meeting arrangements, prepared notices & agenda for 76th meeting.
Worked on second draft of State Natural Heritage Plan.
Wrote memos on new commission appointments.
Worked on FY81 budget and plan of work

6) General administration and support services

Attended and participated in Sixth Midwest Natural Areas Workshop.
Attended Population Biology Conference at University of Illinois.
Provided general administrative services.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

Summary of Staff Activities

November 1, 1979 - November 30, 1979

1) Natural area preservation

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Fairchild Cemetery, Vermilion County
Lower Cache River areas, Johnson & Pulaski counties
Senachwine Seep, Putnam County
Cordova Dunes, Rock Island County
Wolf Road Prairie, Cook County
Lloyd Woods, Lake County
Crowder tract, Monroe County

Worked on dedication of the following areas:

Mueller Woods, Macon County
Markham Prairie, Cook County
West Chicago Prairie, DuPage County

Landowner contact program:

Began initial contacts with private owners within the boundaries of Shawnee National Forest and along Kaskaskia River. Completed contacts in Henderson and Pike Counties.

2) Management and protection

Worked on management of the following areas:

Sonneman Woods, Fayette County
Bell Bowl Prairie, Winnebago County
Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, Mason County
Rock Cave, Effingham County
Somme Prairie, Cook County
Sand Ridge Nature Preserve, Cook County

Worked on master plans for the following areas:

Nelson Lake Marsh, Kane County
Rock Cave, Effingham County
Braidwood Prairie, Will County
West Chicago Prairie, DuPage County

Compiled list of nature preserves with completed master plans.

Worked on protection of the following areas:

Ozark Hill Prairie, Alexander County
Bluff City Fen, Cook County
Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County

3) Research & Records

Attended Endangered Species Protection Board meeting.
Reviewed Endangered Species list in Illinois Register
Planned format for Endangered Species Report

4) Public information and education

Presented slide show "The Precious Few" to several organizations.
Led field trip to Thorn Creek Woods Nature Preserve, Castle Rock and
Harlem Hills Nature Preserves and Searls Prairie.

5) Commission affairs

Prepared for 76th meeting of the Commission; attended the 76th meeting;
and prepared a draft of the minutes of the meeting.
Worked on FY80 plan of work.
Worked on FY81 plan of work and budget, and attended meetings on the
budget.
Tabulated various ownership categories for high priority areas; re-
wrote ownership and needs section of the Natural Heritage Plan.

6) General administration and support services

Provided general administrative services including keeping financial
accounts and purchasing supplies.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

Summary of Staff Activities

December 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979

1) Natural area preservation

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Geist tract, Winnebago County
Pine Ridge Cemetery, Iroquois County
Lower Cache River, Pulaski & Johnson counties
Proctor tract, DeKalb County
Lindroth Prairie, Ogle County
Wolf Road Prairie, Cook County
Highland Park Prairie, Lake County
Orchid Hill, Vermilion County

Worked on acquisition of the following areas:

Senachwine Seep, Putnam County
Cordova Dunes, Rock Island County
Lloyd Woods, Lake County
Shoop Prairie, Tazewell County
Raccoon Grove, Will County

Worked on dedication of the following areas:

Goode Woods, Macoupin County
Cook County Forest Preserve areas
Glenbrook North High School Prairie, Cook County

Landowner contact program:

Continued initial contacts in Shawnee National Forest and along Kaskaskia River. Summarized information.

2) Management and protection

Levis tract, Greene County
Volo Bog, Lake County
Carpenter Park, Sangamon County
Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak, Mason County

Worked on master plans for the following areas:

Braidwood Prairie, Will County
Rock Cave, Effingham County
West Chicago Prairie, DuPage County
Mueller Woods, Macon County

Worked on protection of the following areas:

Spring Hill Farm Fen, McHenry County
Bell Bowl Prairie, Winnebago County
Ozark Hill Prairie area, Alexander County
Bluff City Fen, Cook County

Worked on the following natural character reports:

Cahokia Mounds State Park, St. Clair County
White Pines State Park, Ogle County

Worked with volunteer management groups at Somme Prairie, Cook County.
Ordered aerial photos and topo maps for field staff.

3) Research and records

Continued working on endangered species publication; planned format and prepared mailing list.

4) Public information and education

Distributed Chicago Tribune article on "Illinois - a wasteland in the making".
Prepared information for Sun-Times article.
Provided information to public in response to requests.
Worked on plans for Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop.

5) Commission affairs

Wrote narrative for FY81 budget; met with budget committee and DOC personnel in Springfield.

Worked on meeting arrangements for 77th meeting.

Drafted minutes of 76th meeting.

Wrote letters concerning DOC land acquisition budget for natural areas.

Worked on Plan of Work for 1980.

Reviewed State Natural Heritage Plan.

6) General administration and support services

Attended Natural Areas Section staff meeting in Springfield.

Attended staff meeting in Chicago.

Provided general administrative services including keeping financial account, purchasing supplies, and personnel management.

FOURTH NORTHERN ILLINOIS PRAIRIE WORKSHOP
Saturday, March 1, 1980, 7:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.
Norris Cultural Arts Center - St. Charles High School
1020 Dunham Road, St. Charles, Illinois 60174

The purpose of the Northern Illinois Prairie Workshops is to share and disseminate information on prairie ecology, prairie preservation, prairie restoration, and prairie education. The first three Workshops (Lorado Taft Field Campus, Northern Illinois University, Oregon, Illinois; Rock Valley College, Rockford, Illinois; Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois) were well attended and well received. The Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop will be held on Saturday, March 1, 1980, at the Norris Cultural Arts Center and St. Charles High School. Sponsoring the Workshop are St. Charles High School Prairie Restoration Project, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, Natural Land Institute, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, College of DuPage, and Save the Prairie Society.

The Workshop will consist of a general session featuring Dr. Roger C. Anderson, Illinois State University, speaking on "The Origin, Demise, and Rebirth of the Prairie" and Steve Packard, Natural Land Institute, giving a slide presentation on "Prairie Preservation Politics" followed by 24 small group sessions. The workshop sessions have been designed to meet the needs of a variety of participants. Some sessions are designed as an introduction for the novice, some are designed to share information among the more experienced, and some are designed to aid any participant regardless of experience. Each participant will be able to attend three separate workshops. Each session will be convened by a person or persons with experience in his particular topic. A workshop schedule and list of conveners is attached.

Although the purpose and basic format of the Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop remains unchanged from the three preceding workshops, a few notable changes have been made:

- (1) There will be a delineation between sessions conducted as workshops and sessions devoted to lecture and discussion.

- (2) There will be an emphasis on opportunities for continued involvement in local projects.

- (3) Some attention will be given to the wetland environment.

- (4) Some session topics have been narrowed, allowing for more in-depth discussion.

NOTE: Preregistration and prepayment are absolutely necessary so the committee can: 1) arrange for food services, 2) eliminate long registration lines, 3) determine room assignments for the workshop sessions, and 4) have a sufficient number of handouts.

Please refer to the session topics on the attached sheet when filling out the accompanying registration form. If you are unable to attend this workshop, please pass this letter and form on to someone who might be interested. If you have any questions, contact Bob Horlock at (312)-584-1100.

Steering Committee
Robert Horlock, Chairperson

FOURTH NORTHERN ILLINOIS PRAIRIE WORKSHOP

REGISTRATION FORM

Place: Norris Cultural Arts Center - St. Charles High School,
1020 Dunham Road, St. Charles, Illinois 60174 (east
side of Dunham Road, one-half mile north of Illinois
Route 64. Route 64 and Dunham intersect just east of
St. Charles)

Date: Saturday, March 1, 1980

Time: Check-in will begin at 7:30 a.m. in the Norris Cultural
Arts Center

Fee: Registration fee of \$10.00. Make check payable to
"St. Charles High School Prairie Project."

Participants are on their own for breakfast. The opening address
begins at 9 a.m. in the auditorium of the Cultural Arts Center.

Registration will end February 15, 1980, or when the workshop
sessions reach capacity (whichever comes first). Registration
fee of \$10.00 covers the days's activities, lunch, and handout
material. Please send registration to above address
(Attn: Bob Horlock).

NAME (Please print or type):

ADDRESS (Street, City, State, Zip Code):

ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION (If Any):

Pick one session from each column (1, 2, 3). Indicate by letters
your three choices for workshop sessions (refer to attached
sheets):

	1	2	3
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second Choice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A	<p>MORNING SESSION 10:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.</p> <p>1</p> <p>Introduction to the Prairie, Jack Shouba--A non-technical slide presentation will acquaint the novice with the beauty and rarity of the prairie, including definitions, common wildflowers and grasses, history, ecology, evolution, and conservation of prairies. Good background for other sessions. (Lecture, Novice)</p> <p>Prairie Wildlife, Lynn Stone--A pictorial introduction to the wildlife of the North American prairie. (Lecture, Anyone)</p> <p>Prairie as a Constructed Landscape, David Kropp--Slide presentation on how to incorporate prairie into small-scale, man-made landscapes. Discussion will include site restrictions, site selections, simple propagation techniques, planting methods, application of aesthetic principles, and pitfalls. This is a repeat of past presentations. (Lecture, Anyone)</p> <p>Propagation of Prairie Flora, Vicki Nuzzo and John Kolar--Various techniques for growing prairie flora will be discussed, including greenhouse and outdoor propagation. This is a repeat of past presentations. (Lecture, Anyone)</p> <p>Cemetery Prairie Preservation, Jerry Paulson, Kathryn Kerr, Don McFall, and Lydia Meyer--A discussion for people living in northwestern, west-central, and east-central Illinois who want to become actively involved in the preservation and management of prairie remnants in pioneer cemeteries. (Workshop, Anyone)</p> <p>Local Prairie History--Phil Hansen, "Presettlement Vegetation of Chicago Region and the Geology Which Influenced It"; Ed Lace, "Archaeology Sheds New Light on Interaction Between Indians and the Prairie"; Thomas Conway, "Conflicting Views of Prairie as Recorded in the Diaries of Local Settlers, Surveyors, and Botanists." (Lecture, Anyone)</p> <p>Prairie Management Alternatives and Techniques, Wayne Lampa, Randy Nyboer, and Joe Nyhoff--Discussion of various styles and techniques used in prairie management. (Discussion, Anyone)</p> <p>Technical Session--Marlin Bowles, "Native Prairie Orchids of Illinois--Some Aspects of their Distribution, Ecology, and Reproduction"; Francis M. Harty, "Frequency Analysis of Forbs Sampled in 60 Illinois Railroad Prairies"; Judy Danery Parrish, "Factors Affecting Determination of Flowering Time in the Prairie." (Lecture, Advanced)</p>	<p>FIRST AFTERNOON SESSION 1:30 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.</p> <p>2</p> <p>Classification of Illinois Prairies, John White--Introduction and description of the prairie communities in Illinois; 23 types may be distinguished, mainly on the basis of differences in soil types and moisture. (Lecture, Anyone)</p> <p>Prairie Wildlife, Lynn Stone--Repeat of Session 1B.</p> <p>Prairie Wetlands, Calvin DeWitt--An introduction to prairie wetlands--fens, sedge meadows, marshes, and wet prairie, including ecology, preservation values, use, restoration, and management. (Lecture, Anyone)</p> <p>Methods of Prairie Restoration, Anthony R. Donaldson, Peter Schramm, and Russell Kirt--Discussion of philosophy and methods of prairie restoration, including mechanical equipment for planting and seed collection. Forb-to-grass ratios and seed density will be discussed. (Workshop, Advanced)</p> <p>Railroad Prairies, Don McFall, Bill McClain, and David Monk--An update on what is being done to protect prairie remnants found on railroad right-of-way in Illinois. (Workshop, Anyone)</p> <p>Prairie Enchantress, Patricia K. Armstrong--An aesthetic experience in prairie splendor. Participants will become involved in the beauty and mood of the prairie and appreciate it through drawings, slides, and poetry. (Workshop, Anyone)</p> <p>Prairie Ethics and Protection, David Kropp, Robert Betz, Dan Gooch, and Paul Strand--The protection of prairies from casual recreationists, misguided public works projects, excessive seed gathering, ill-conceived research, and trampling by appreciators. There is a need to develop a functional protection ethic. (Workshop, Anyone)</p> <p>Technical Session--John Schwegman, "Origins and Species Composition of the Inland Sand Prairies in Illinois"; Randy Nyboer, "The Floristics, Distribution, and Ecology of the Loess Hill Prairies in Illinois"; Dennis Nelson, "Distribution of Prairie Vegetation in Response to Soil Characteristics and the Influence of Prescribed Burning at Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve." (Lecture, Advanced)</p>	<p>SECOND AFTERNOON SESSION 3:15 P.M. - 4:45 P.M.</p> <p>3</p> <p>Prairie Wetlands, Calvin DeWitt--Repeat of Session 2C.</p> <p>Adopt a Prairie. Preservation Priorities. Descriptions of the best remaining natural prairies and what needs doing to protect them. Select one of the following: 3B(i) north Cook and Lake Counties, S. Packard, Dan Brouillard, and others; 3B(ii) northwest Cook, Kane, and DuPage, Gerould Wilhelm, Larry Sheaffer, and others; 3B(iii) south Cook and Will Counties, Mary Lou Marzuki, Tom Post, and Paul Strand. (Workshop, Anyone)</p> <p>Prairie as a Constructed Landscape, David Kropp--Repeat of Session 1C.</p> <p>Propagation of Prairie Flora, Vicki Nuzzo and John Kolar--Repeat of Session 1D.</p> <p>Cemetery Prairie Preservation, Jerry Paulson, Kathryn Kerr, Don McFall, and Lydia Meyer--Repeat of Session 1E.</p> <p>Prairie Interpretation, Douglas E. Wade, Moderator--Open roundtable discussion and sharing of ideas on use of the prairie for education and interpretation. Session will address ethics and philosophy. (Workshop, Experienced)</p> <p>Prairie Management Alternatives and Techniques, Marlin Bowles, Francis M. Harty, and Joe Nyhoff--See Session 1G.</p> <p>Technical Session--Dale Birkenholz, "Distribution, Habitat Relationships, and Management of Illinois Grassland Birds"; Wayne Schennum, "Butterflies of the Prairie: A Review of the Ecological Interrelationships of Butterflies and Northern Illinois Grassland Habitats"; Peter Schramm, "Mammals of the Tallgrass Prairie--Their Niches, Habitat Distribution, and Functional Role in the Prairie Ecosystem." (Lecture, Advanced)</p>
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

FOURTH NORTHERN ILLINOIS PRAIRIE WORKSHOP
Norris Cultural Arts Center - St. Charles High School
Saturday, March 1, 1980

LIST OF SESSION CONVENERS' AFFILIATIONS

Anderson, Roger C.	Illinois State University
Armstrong, Patricia Kay	The Morton Arboretum
Betz, Robert F.	Northeastern Illinois University
Birkenholz, Dale E.	Illinois State University
Bowles, Marlin	Natural Land Institute
Brouillard, Dan	Lake County Forest Preserve District
Conway, Thomas	Oakton Community College
DeWitt, Calvin	Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Donaldson, Anthony R.	Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
Gooch, Dan	Prairie Restoration Project
Hansen, Phil	DuPage County Forest Preserve District
Harty, Francis M.	Field Museum of Natural History
Kerr, Kathryn	Natural Areas Section, Illinois Department of Conservation
Kolar, John	Eastern Illinois University
Kirt, Russell	Photographer and Horticulturalist
Kropp, David	College of DuPage
Lace, Ed	Kropp and Associates
Lampa, Wayne	Cook County Forest Preserve District
Marzuki, Mary Lou	DuPage County Forest Preserve District
McClain, Bill	Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
McFall, Don	Natural Areas Section, Illinois Department of Conservation
Meyer, Lydia	Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
Monk, David	Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
Nelson, Dennis	Educational Resources in Environmental Science
Nuzzo, Vicki	Illinois State University
Nyboer, Randy	Natural Landscape Consultant
Nyhoff, Joe	Natural Areas Section, Illinois Department of Conservation
Packard, Steve	Goose Lake Prairie State Park
Parrish, Judy Damery	Natural Land Institute
Paulson, Jerry	University of Illinois, Urbana
Post, Tom	Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
Schennum, Wayne	Former Natural Areas Inventory Staff
Schramm, Peter	Natural Land Institute
Schwegman, John	Knox College
Sheaffer, Larry	Natural Areas Section, Illinois Department of Conservation
Shouba, Jack	Bower Elementary School, Lyons Township High School
Stone, Lynn	Save the Prairie Society
Strand, Paul	Nature Photographer, Big Rock, Illinois
Wade, Douglas E.	Cook County Forest Preserve District
White, John	Windrift Prairie Shop and Nursery
Wilhelm, Gerould	Natural Land Institute
	The Morton Arboretum



NATURAL LAND INSTITUTE

320 SOUTH THIRD STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61108
815/964-6666

Belknap, Illinois 62908
January 29, 1980

Dr. George Sprugel and
Dr. Kenneth Robertson ✓
Illinois Natural History Survey
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dear Dr. Sprugel and Dr. Robertson:

Thank you for your consideration of our proposal to conduct a natural character study of Illinois. I appreciate your comments and reservations about the usefulness of the data.

In light of the potential for use by so many different fields of interest, I'm convinced it's well worth doing. It will bring together information about the character of the undisturbed environment that can help to document, as base-line data, the changes that have taken place since settlement. Admittedly, not all isolated individual items of information recorded by the old surveyors mean much; but, taken as a whole, and interpreted in context with all the data for all the state, such comments may be valuable. It will help to eliminate guesswork, may even change some traditional opinions, and, as Jack White has pointed out, will, hopefully, make us all a little wiser.

We would appreciate your endorsement of the project, if and when you are contacted by the IINR or the Forest Service.

Thanks again for your help, and I'll keep you posted about our progress.

Sincerely,

Max D. Hutchison

Max D. Hutchison
Field Representative

MDH/mj

cc: NLI
J. White



NATURAL
LAND
INSTITUTE

320 SOUTH THIRD STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61108
815/964-6666

January 16, 1980

Dr. George Sprugel, Chief
Illinois Natural History Survey
Natural Resources Building
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of a proposal for a study of the original natural character of Illinois based upon the Public Land Survey notes. We have submitted this proposal to the Illinois Institute of Natural Resources and the North Central Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service for funding.

We would appreciate your suggestions on the proposal and your support and endorsement for the project.

Max Hutchison, principal author of the proposal will contact you soon to discuss the project.

Thank you for taking time to review and comment on our proposal.

Sincerely,

George B. Fell
Executive Director

cc: Max Hutchison

Encl.

PROPOSAL FOR A STUDY OF
THE ORIGINAL NATURAL CHARACTER OF ILLINOIS

NATURAL LAND INSTITUTE
320 South Third Street
Rockford, Illinois

November 30, 1979

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SUMMARY AND SCOPE OF WORK

The Natural Land Institute proposes to develop a computer-based data system with information from the Public Land Survey notes and to map and describe the original natural communities of Illinois. The project would require about 2.5 years and would cost \$230,660.

A wealth of information on the original natural character of the Illinois landscape is available in notes of the Public Land Survey (PLS) conducted in the early 1800's. It is difficult and time consuming to compile and analyze the large amount of information in the PLS notes. Accurate and easily accessible information on Illinois' original natural character from the PLS notes would provide scientists, planners, land managers, archaeologists, and historians with baseline information on natural resources.

A computer-based data system would be used to allow quick and accurate analysis of the notes. It will be compatible with other computer-based natural resource data systems being used or developed in Illinois. The project will use information from the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory, files of state and federal agencies, maps, literature and field observations to supplement the PLS notes.

INTRODUCTION AND NEED

During the past 175 years man has changed the Illinois landscape. In many cases the changes have been so drastic that ecologists and natural resource planners are often hardpressed to determine what the original natural character of the land was really like. Irreversible decisions are now being made, both to preserve and restore remnants of the original landscape, and to further change it, without a good understanding of the forces that shaped the original land or the changes that have occurred since white men settled in Illinois and subdued the wilderness for their own purposes.

The composition of native forests has changed due to exclusion of naturally occurring fire, timber management practices and erosion. Wetlands and rivers have been altered by changes in water tables, flooding, introduction of exotic species, siltation and pollution. Elimination of native species, drainage, clearing of vegetation and pollution have contributed to changes in natural conditions throughout the state.

Decisions important to the future economic and environmental welfare of the state have been made, and continue to be made, without good baseline ecological information that would contribute to an understanding of the conditions that existed prior to settlement and shaped patterns of growth and development. For instance, the 208 water quality management program being developed for Illinois has stated that soil erosion should be reduced to "normal" levels by the year 2000.

Information on the natural vegetation and hydrology of a region is needed before the natural erosion levels of a given area of land can be accurately determined.

The goal of the Illinois nature preserves system is to preserve examples of all of the state's natural communities and natural features. Many of the original natural communities of the state have been so drastically altered that they can no longer be recognized. The original structure and composition of others are in question. Knowledge of the original natural communities is vital to this goal.

Comparison of information on the original natural character of the landscape with current information available on the natural resources of the state would be useful in detecting environmental changes and trends that would otherwise not be apparent. Natural character information is especially vital in management of nature preserves and other natural areas where conditions have been altered by man's activities.

An understanding of the natural environment prior to settlement by the white man is valuable for study of prehistoric cultures and civilizations. Early civilizations were very closely tied to the land and the food that was supplied. Diseases, insects, and availability of water also were important factors that determined where prehistoric peoples settled in Illinois.

Eyewitness accounts of the original landscape of Illinois are contained in the field notes of the original Public Land Survey (PLS) of the state. The Public Land Survey of Illinois was done prior to any extensive settlement and changes in the landscape. The government

surveyors recorded information on the vegetation; the location, quality and size of springs, streams, ponds and lakes; boundaries between forested and non-forested regions; location of archaeological sites and historic features; and general observations on the productivity of the land as they laid out our rectangular system of townships and sections. Points were established at every mile section corner and every half-mile along the section lines. The directions and distances were measured to two or more witness trees located in opposite directions from each point. The trees were named and their diameters measured. The instructions for surveyors carefully outlined what information should be collected (Tiffin 1815):

"You will be careful to note in your field book all the courses and distances you shall have run, the names and estimated diameters of all corner or bearing trees, and those trees which fall in your line called station or line trees, notched as aforesaid, together with the courses and distances of the bearing trees from their respective corners, with the letters and numbers marked on them as aforesaid; also all rivers, creeks, springs, and smaller streams of water, with their width, and the course they run in crossing the lines of survey, and whether navigable, rapid or mountainous; the kinds of timber and undergrowth with which the land may be covered, all swamps, ponds, stone quarries, coal beds, peat or turf grounds, uncommon natural or artificial productions, such as mounds, precipices, caves, etc., all rapids, cascades or falls of water; mineral, ores, fossils, etc.; the quality of the soil and the true situation of all mines, salt licks, salt springs and mill seats, which come to your knowledge are particularly to be regarded and noticed in your note books."

The PLS notes have been used to map presettlement vegetation of several states (Appendix III) and to determine preservation and management recommendations for specific areas (Hutchison 1976; Mitsch

et al. 1979). The PLS notes are also being used for investigations into prehistoric human habitations in Illinois (Asch 1979). Rogers and Anderson (1979) used information from the PLS notes to map the presettlement vegetation of Mason and McLean counties in Illinois. They used modifications of distance methods developed by Cottam and Curtis (1956) to compute density, frequency, dominance (basal area), and Importance Values of witness trees recorded in the PLS notes. Their map is based upon a statistical analysis of the PLS witness tree data.

Use of the PLS notes is difficult and time consuming because of the dim, archaic, poorly written and poorly spelled writing; the unfamiliar terminology of the time; the peculiar characteristics of the individual surveyors, and the differences in methods used during different periods of the survey. Also the interpretation of the significance and reliability of some items of information in the PLS notes, such as the use of descriptive words or phrases and the mention (or lack of mention) of certain features and characteristics, can have a great bearing on understanding what was meant by the surveyors as they described the natural character of the land.

Uses of the PLS notes to determine the original natural character of the landscape has proven reasonably accurate in Illinois (Hutchison 1976) and of great ecological value even in cases of survey errors or other shortcomings (Sears 1925).

Presettlement vegetation maps have been made for several counties and townships in Illinois using the PLS notes as a basis (Kilburn 1959, Anderson & Anderson 1975, Leitner 1976, Hanson 1978, Hutchison 1978, Rogers & Anderson 1979). Considerable information on the natural communities and natural character of Illinois is available

in the files of state agencies and institutions. The Illinois Natural Areas Inventory compiled 1,484 references to natural areas and natural communities in Illinois (White 1978). The Inventory also collected extensive ecological data on natural areas. White and Madany (1978) developed a natural community classification for Illinois as a basis for identifying natural areas using the approach of Schwegman, et al. (1973), which recognizes regions of the state on the basis of topography, glacial history, bedrock, soil, and distribution of native plants and animals. The information on the natural communities and natural character of the state has not been synthesized or organized into an easily retrievable form.

OBJECTIVE

The Natural Land Institute (NLI) proposes to develop a computer-based system on the original natural character of Illinois using information from the Public Land Survey (PLS) notes and to produce a color-coded map of the original natural communities of Illinois.

More specifically the Natural Land Institute will:

- 1) translate the PLS notes into a standardized language and form, and enter the information into a computer-based storage and retrieval system,
- 2) organize and synthesize the available information on the natural communities and natural character of the state,
- 3) refine the classification and description of the natural communities of Illinois developed by White and Madany (1978),
- 4) map the original natural communities of Illinois based upon the PLS notes and other information sources at a scale of 1:500,000, and
- 5) produce a guide to the use and interpretation of the PLS notes for Illinois.

The availability of an easily accessible, standardized source of information on the original natural character of Illinois would provide natural resource planners, land managers and scientists with a valuable research tool. Development of a computer-based data system from the

PLS notes would be the most efficient and accurate way to analyze the vast amount of information available in the notes and would make the PLS note information available for other uses. The computer system can be made compatible for use with other natural resource data computer systems.

A natural community map at 1:500,000 scale would provide an educational tool for use by schools, scientists and natural resource planners. The map, and the narrative descriptions to accompany it, would provide a standard reference to the natural communities of Illinois. A map of the natural communities at 1:500,000 scale would be comparable with the state bedrock geology map (Willman et al. 1967), the state glacial geology map (in press), and the state soils map (under preparation).

METHODS

Preliminary planning and investigation of methods to efficiently handle the vast amounts of information available in the PLS notes has been done over the past 18 months by the Natural Land Institute. Six pilot studies have been completed for 12 townships in different parts of Illinois and data have been compiled on 31 others (Appendix IV).

The work will be carried out in five phases over two and one-half years.

- 1) Compile and review available information and develop the final computer program for handling the PLS data.
- 2) Read, interpret and enter the PLS data into a data processor.
- 3) Interpret and map the natural communities onto overlays of the 15' USGS topographic maps.
- 4) Write descriptions of the natural communities using the PLS data and other sources.
- 5) Publish a map of the original natural communities of Illinois.

Data on witness trees, general land descriptions, water and other landscape features from the PLS notes will be entered into a data processor. A tabulation of the items of information available in the PLS notes is included in Appendix V. The data processor will be used to make calculations and map combinations of features to assist in mapping and describing natural communities. The data program will

be designed to be compatible and interchangeable with existing and new natural resource data systems or programs.

Overlays at the scale of 15' USGS topographic quadrangles will be drawn showing natural communities and important features taken from the PLS notes (Appendix VI). Where greater detail is needed the 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle maps will be used. A state map of original natural communities at 1:500,000 scale will be prepared from the overlays.

The PLS witness tree data will be analyzed by computer to determine density, frequency, basal area and Importance Value based upon the procedures developed by Rogers and Anderson (1979). A written description of natural communities will be prepared from computer analysis of the PLS data, review of the literature, examination of agency files and other sources. The basis of this report will be the natural community classification for the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (Appendix II).

INFORMATION SOURCES

The primary data source will be the Public Land Survey field notes, which are available on microfilm. They contain a significant amount of natural character data and represent the earliest systematic descriptions of the land, vegetation, and other features noted as the surveyors traveled the boundaries of each square mile. The information is relatively standardized, provides comparable data on a regular grid system for the entire state, and presents a true picture of the natural character of the land prior to disturbance by European man.

Bibliographic references to natural areas in Illinois compiled by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory will serve as the primary basis for reviewing the literature on the natural communities and natural character of the state. Other sources of data will include: published reports on the natural communities of the state; soils maps; geologic maps; historical accounts by early travelers; files of the Natural Land Institute, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, Department of Conservation, State Geological and Natural History Surveys, Shawnee National Forest, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and Illinois Division of Water Resources; old Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service aerial photographs; eyewitness accounts from old timber buyers and landowners; and field data collected during the Illinois Natural areas Inventory.

BUDGET AND PLAN OF WORK

Estimates of the time and costs for the project are based upon detailed methods developed and tested by the Natural Land Institute. Other costs are based upon consultation with geographers and computer specialists.

Based upon the time required for pilot townships, the data entry and mapping for the 1700 townships in Illinois will require 5.0 person-years. Developing and monitoring the computer program will require 0.2 person-years of work. This includes collecting, reading and recording the data; and preparing overlays of the 15' USGS topographic maps.

Supervising the data entry and mapping, interpreting the PLS note data, reviewing available information, preparing the natural communities map at 1:500,000 scale, and writing the descriptions of the natural communities will require 2.3 person-years.

General planning and administration accounts for an additional 0.3 person-years.

Costs for computer consultant, computer equipment rental and maintenance, and printing will be additional.

Proposed Budget

<u>Work task</u>	<u>Person-years</u>	<u>Estimated cost*</u>
Develop and monitor computer program	0.2	\$ 4,940
Collect, read, interpret and enter information from PLS notes into computer data system	3.6	88,920
Map PLS note data onto 15' USGS topographic map overlays	1.4	34,580
Monitor data entry & mapping; general supervision and administration	0.8	19,760
Review literature and other information and write description of natural communities using data from PLS notes; prepare final map at 1:500,000	1.5	37,050
General planning and administration	<u>0.3</u>	<u>7,410</u>
	7.8	\$192,660
<u>Other costs</u>		
Computer consultant and programmer		\$ 8,000
Computer equipment rental and maintenance		20,000
Printing of natural community map and report		<u>10,000</u>
		\$38,000
Total estimated cost		<u>\$230,660</u>

*Based upon an average of \$24,700 a person/year including overhead costs.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Natural Land Institute (NLI) is a charitable, not-for-profit corporation whose primary goal is to preserve ecologically significant land and the species it supports. The Institute provides staff services for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission under contract. Through its work for the Commission, the NLI staff has extensively studied the natural character and ecology of many areas in Illinois. For example, the Commission studied the Big Creek watershed in Hardin County and published "Preservation Values of the Big Creek Watershed in Hardin County, Illinois" (Hutchison, 1976).

The Institute was a participant with the University of Illinois in working on the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory for the Department of Conservation. NLI staff developed the procedures for the inventory proposal and carried out field work in certain regions.

Other current or recently completed studies by the Institute include an inventory of the natural areas in the Lake Michigan coastal zone of Indiana for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources; a study of Federally proposed endangered and threatened plants in Illinois for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and an ecological assessment of the Momence Wetlands, Kankakee County, Illinois, for the Illinois Institute of Natural Resources.

In addition to work carried on under contract, NLI conducts its own research and preservation programs under grants received from foundations and other sources. Most of the pilot studies and preliminary

planning for this proposal were completed with funds provided by The Joyce Foundation.

Principal personnel required for this project include a project manager, data manager, ecologist, and technical assistants. Computer program development and monitoring will be provided by a consultant. Resumes of each of the principal personnel and of the Executive Director of NLI are included in Appendix I.

Executive director - George B. Fell

Project manager - Gerald A. Paulson

Data manager - Max D. Hutchison

Ecologist - John White

Computer consultant - Meredith W. Potter

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APPENDIX I

Brief resumes of principal
participants in project

GEORGE B. FELL

Mr. Fell received his B.S. degree in botany at the University of Illinois and his M.S. degree in wildlife management at the University of Michigan. His early experience included technical and manual work in wildlife biology and management, forestry, soil conservation, and surveying. He was a high school science teacher for one year; college botany instructor for one semester; public health bacteriologist for 3 years; and soil conservationist for one year. From 1950 through 1958 he served as chief executive officer of The Nature Conservancy in Washington, D.C. In that position he guided the organization through the early stages of its development and established its structure and program. From 1958 to the present he has served as Director of the Natural Land Institute. From 1964 to 1969 he served as member and secretary, and from 1969 to the present as executive secretary, of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. As chairman of the Citizens Committee for Nature Conservation he initiated the legislation establishing the Illinois nature preserves system and wrote and secured enactment of the Illinois Conservation District Act. In his positions with The Nature Conservancy, the Natural Land Institute, and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, he has directed a great many activities concerned with inventorying, acquiring, managing, and protecting natural areas. He has participated in or organized numerous national and regional conferences relating to natural areas. He has been a member of 29 scientific and conservation organizations, serving as an officer, staff member, or committee member of 13. He received the American Motors Conservation Award in 1958 and he is listed in Leaders of American Conservation.

MAX D. HUTCHISON

Mr. Hutchison received a B.A. in zoology, minoring in history and secondary education from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale in 1961, and did graduate work in education administration at Southern Illinois University during 1964-1966. He has studied surveying and other related courses at Shawnee Junior College.

He has worked as elementary school administrator and teacher; part-time research assistant for the Southern Illinois University Lusk Creek Biological Field Investigations; and forester and manager of timber lands of Main Brothers Box and Lumber Company of Karnak. Since 1970 he has been employed by the Natural Land Institute as field representative for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. As a Commission staff member he has been involved in finding, evaluating and preserving natural areas and managing nature preserves in southern Illinois. From 1975 to 1977 he worked as southern Illinois field ecologist for the Natural Areas Inventory.

He has done extensive review of the literature on the natural history of Illinois and has published several reports on the natural character of specific areas or regions based upon the Public Land Survey notes. He has developed methods for reading, interpreting and recording the PLS notes as part of the Natural Land Institute's program planning under a grant from The Joyce Foundation.

GERALD A. PAULSON

Mr. Paulson received his B.S. in ornamental horticulture, minoring in botany, from the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana in 1969 and a M.S. in plant pathology from the University of Illinois in 1970. Since graduation he has taken additional course work in botany, zoology and business administration.

He has been employed by the Natural Land Institute as a field representative for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission since 1971 and as Director of Preservation Activities since 1978. From 1976 to 1977 he worked part-time as northern Illinois field ecologist for the Natural Areas Inventory. Currently he is supervisor of a field staff of five doing landowner contacts and preservation negotiations and oversees other aspects of the Institute program.

MEREDITH W. POTTER

Ms. Potter received her B.A. with greatest distinction and honors in mathematics from San Jose State College in San Jose in 1955 and her M.A. in mathematics from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, in 1967. She also received a Specialist in Arts in mathematics from Western Michigan University in 1968 and has completed further graduate work in computer science at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb. Honors include listing in Who's Who in the Midwest, 1977, and American Men and Women of Science, 1979, and full membership in the Society of Sigma Xi, 1978.

She is Professor of Mathematics at Rockford College and Vice President of Research, Gradient Modeling, Inc. She has developed a FOREst Planning LANGUAGE (FORPLAN) and Fire Effects Synthesis (FES) program for the U.S. Forest Service as part of her work with Gradient Modeling, Inc. on development of a fire behavior information integration system for several western parks and forests. Her research includes mathematical simulation and computer modeling of synecological and land management - planning problems, especially the development of management-oriented information systems; development of computer-based land inventory systems for use in land management and land management planning; and testing and evaluation of community classification and ordination methods.

She has co-authored several articles on FORPLAN, ecosystem modeling and simulation in natural area management, and is co-author of Forest Disturbance Modeling and Management, (in preparation).

JOHN WHITE

Mr. White received his B.A. in botany, minoring in zoology, from Southern Illinois University in 1971 and completed his M.A. degree in botany from Southern Illinois University in the same year.

From 1970 to 1975 he was employed by the Natural Land Institute as a field representative for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. From 1975 to 1978 he was Survey Director for the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory project at the University of Illinois. In this capacity he developed the methods for locating and describing natural areas in Illinois and led the development of the Inventory's natural communities classification for Illinois. He has served on a review team for proposed National Natural Landmarks for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and is an advisor to the Nature Preserves Commission on development of the Illinois Natural Heritage Plan.

APPENDIX II

OUTLINE OF ILLINOIS NATURAL COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATION

FOREST	SAVANNA	STREAM
Upland forest	Savanna	Creek
Xeric upland forest	Dry-mesic savanna	Low-gradient creek
Dry upland forest	Mesic savanna	Medium-gradient creek
Dry-mesic upland forest	Sand savanna	High-gradient creek
Mesic upland forest	Dry sand savanna	River
Wet-mesic upland forest	Dry-mesic sand savanna	Low-gradient river
Sand forest	Barren	Medium-gradient river
Dry sand forest	Dry barren	Major river
Dry-mesic sand forest	Dry-mesic barren	PRIMARY
Mesic sand forest	Mesic barren	Glade
Floodplain forest	WETLAND	Sandstone glade
Mesic floodplain forest	Marsh	Limestone glade
Wet-mesic floodplain forest	Marsh	Shale glade
Wet floodplain forest	Brackish marsh	Cliff
Flatwoods	Swamp	Sandstone cliff community
Northern flatwoods	Swamp	Limestone cliff community
Southern flatwoods	Shrub swamp	Dolomite cliff community
Sand flatwoods	Bog	Sandstone overhang community
PRAIRIE	Graminoid bog	Eroding bluff community
Prairie	Low shrub bog	Lake shore
Dry prairie	Tall shrub bog	Beach
Dry-mesic prairie	Forested bog	Foredune
Mesic prairie	Fen	CAVE
Wet-mesic prairie	Calcareous floating mat	Cave
Wet prairie	Graminoid fen	Terrestrial cave community
Sand prairie	Low shrub fen	Aquatic cave community
Dry sand prairie	Tall shrub fen	CULTURAL
Dry-mesic sand prairie	Forested fen	Cropland
Mesic sand prairie	Sedge meadow	Pastureland
Wet-mesic sand prairie	Sedge meadow	Successional field
Wet sand prairie	Panne	Developed land
Gravel prairie	Panne	Tree plantation
Dry gravel prairie	Seep & spring	Artificial pond
Dry-mesic gravel prairie	Seep	Artificial lake
Mesic gravel prairie	Acid gravel seep	Prairie restoration
Dolomite prairie	Calcareous seep	
Dry dolomite prairie	Sand seep	
Dry-mesic dolomite prairie	Spring community	
Mesic dolomite prairie	LAKE & POND	
Wet-mesic dolomite prairie	Pond	
Wet dolomite prairie	Pond	
Hill prairie	Lake	
Loess hill prairie	Lake	
Glacial drift hill prairie	Great lake	
Gravel hill prairie		
Sand hill prairie		
Shrub prairie		
Shrub prairie		

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APPENDIX III

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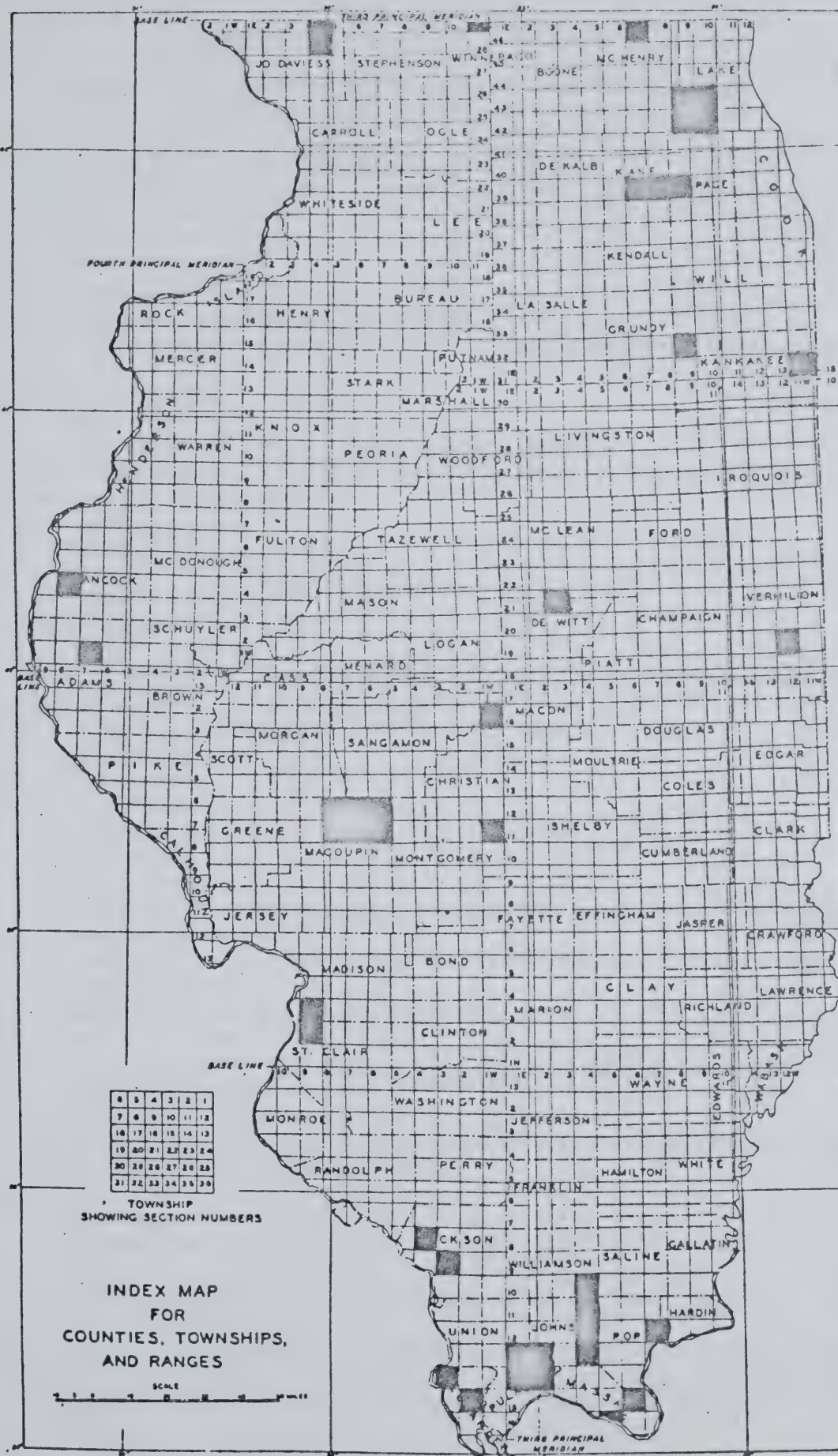
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APPENDIX IV

MAP SHOWING TOWNSHIPS FOR WHICH PLS DATA HAS BEEN COMPILED



APPENDIX V

Items of Data Recorded by Government Land Surveyors in Public Land Survey Field Note Books

- I. Features noted and located along each section line
 - A. Witness trees - usually two trees described for each section corner and quarter section corner
 - 1. Common names of trees
 - 2. Tree diameters
 - 3. Bearings from corners
 - 4. Distances (in links) from corners
 - B. Line trees - usually one, sometimes two or more trees noted along section line
 - 1. Common names of trees
 - 2. Tree diameters
 - 3. Distances (in chains) from section corner
 - C. Major topographic features - noted and located (in chains) along section line from section corner
 - 1. Cliffs
 - 2. Precipices
 - 3. Bluffs
 - 4. Hills
 - 5. "Mountains"
 - 6. Caves
 - D. Water structures - noted and located (in chains) along section line from section corner
 - 1. Streams - widths and directions of flow
 - a. Brooks
 - b. Runs
 - c. Branches
 - d. Courses
 - e. Creeks
 - f. Rivers
 - 2. Ponds - points of entering and leaving located along section line from section corner
 - 3. Swamps - points of entering and leaving located along section line from section corner
 - 4. Marshes - points of entering and leaving located along section line from section corner
 - 5. Lakes - points of entering and leaving located along section line from section corner
 - 6. Springs - locations and directions of flow
 - E. Unusual natural features - noted, described, and located (in chains) along section line from section corner
 - 1. Salt licks
 - 2. Mill seats
 - 3. Mineral deposits ("mines" and "quarries")
 - 4. Etc.
 - F. Artificial features - noted, described, and located (in chains) along section line from section corner
 - 1. Indian "improvements" (villages, fortifications, mounds, clearings)
 - 2. Early settlement "improvements" (clearings, fields, ferries, structures)
 - 3. Trails (paths, roads, wagon roads) - locations and directions of travel
 - 4. Etc.

- II. General character comments describing each mile (section line) run
 - A. Topography (level, flat, low, broken, even, uneven, rolling, hilly, steep, ascending, descending, bottom, ridges, etc.)
 - B. Soil character and quality (good, poor, rich, warm, dry, thin, wet, swampy, clayey, stony, rocky, flint, light, 1st rate, 2nd rate, 3rd rate, plowland, good for cultivation, good for wheat, etc.)
 - C. Vegetation
 - 1. Forests
 - a. Timber character and quality
 - 1) Common names of dominant trees
 - 2) Occasional notes of tree sizes, and quality (poor, shrubby, dead, fallen, windthrown, etc.)
 - 3) Occasional notes of density (thinly timbered, scattering of trees, few trees, etc.)
 - b. Understory character
 - 1) Common names of common shrubs and vines (names of species, brush, thickets, etc.)
 - 2) Occasional notes of density (thick, heavy, little, some, no, etc.)
 - 2. Barrens
 - a. Points of entering and leaving barrens located along section line
 - b. General description of character (level, rolling, ridgey, bushy, poor, rocky, weedy, briery, with high grass, etc.)
 - 3. Prairie
 - a. Points of entering and leaving prairies located along section line
 - b. General description of character (level, brushy, grassy, briery, with scattering of trees, etc.)
 - D. General descriptive terms and phrases (intolerable; beyond description; impassible; stupendous; fit only for bears, wolves, and wildcats; a perfect wilderness, etc.)

Sample of Public Land Survey Notes

Book #458

- 33 To determine the course of the West boundary of Township 31 North Range 15 East of the 3rd principal meridian -
I commence at the South West corner of the Township and run North (on a blank line) at 40.00 chains fell 8 links East of the quarter section corner.
At 80.20 fell 14 links East of the corner to fractional sections 30 and 31 Township 31 North Range 15 East of the 3rd principal meridian. Therefore adjust my compass to an assumed variation 7°15 min which is a 15 min more than the true variation. Then
From the South West corner to Township 31, Range 15 East I ran -
East on a true line along the South boundary of Section 31 Township 31 North
Chains Range 15 East of the 3rd principal meridian
7.04 To a mound for the North West corner to Township 30 Range 10 West of the 2nd principal meridian
- 34 10.00 Entered point of timber which runs North and South, extends to the North about 10 chains
17.50 Left the timber entered prairie which runs East and West
40.00 Raised a mound in which set a post for quarter section corner
46.00 Left prairie entered point of timber runs North and South
54.00 Left timber entered prairie runs East and West
79.14 Fell 14 links North of a post set on the State line for the corner to fractional Township 30 North Range 10 West of the 2nd principal meridian and Township 31 North Range 15 East of the 3rd principal meridian, in which place I deposit 2 quarts of charcoal under the natural surface of the Earth over which raised a mound in which set a post corner to said fractional townships - Timber White oak and Black oak. Land level, soil good and fit for cultivation.
- 35 from the corner to Township 30 and 31 North Range 10 West of the 2nd principal meridian and 15 East of the 3rd principal meridian I run on the State line
North between Illinois and Indiana on a random line
80.00 Set a temporary post for the corner to fractional sections 30 and 31, Township 31 North Range 15 East
14.34 Fell 105 links West of a mound to 121 mile on the said State line from which I run -
South on the State line between Illinois and Indiana true line
14.34 Set a post corner to Sections 30 and 31 Township 31 North Range 15 East
80.57 To a post for 120 mile on the said State line
94.34 To the corner for said fractional Townships - Then commence at the corner to fractional sections 30 and 31 on the West boundary of the Township and run -
East on a true line between Section 30 and 31 Township 31 North Range 15 East of the 3rd principal meridian
36. 40.00 Raised a mound in which set a post for quarter section corner
80.00 deposited 2 1/2 qts. of charcoal 3 inches under the natural surface of the earth, over which raised a mound in which set a post corner to section 29, 32, 30 & 31 T31N R15E of the 3rd principal meridian from which corner run -
East on a true line
0.03 Fell 34 links North of a post set on the State line for the corner to supposed fractional sections 30 and 31 where set a post for the corner to fractional sections 29 and 32 no mound raised as two mounds should cover all the fraction. The prairie is gently rolling, soil rich and fit for cultivation.

Table 1

Trees species mentioned in the PLS field notes

arrowwood	red oak
ash	sassafras
beech	scaly hickory
black ash	Spanish oak
black gum	S. oak
blackjack oak	sugar maple
black oak	sugar tree
black walnut	swamp willow
birch	sweet gum
box elder	sycamore
buckeye	thorn
burr oak	walnut
buttonwood	water oak
cedar	water willow
cherry	white ash
coffeebean tree	white oak
coffee nut tree	white thorn
cottonwood	white walnut
crabapple tree	willow
cucumber	yellow willow
cypress	yellow oak
dogwood	
elm	
gum	
G. oak	
hackberry	
hawthorn	
hazel	
hickory	
honey locust	
hoop ash	
hoop wood	
ironwood	
locust	
lynn	
maple	
mulberry	
oak	
overcup oak	
pawpaw	
pecan	
persimmon	
pin oak	
pine tree	
plum	
poplar	
post oak	
P. oak	
quaking aspen	
redbud	

Table II

Undergrowth species mentioned in the PLS field notes

ash
alder
barrens
briers
brush
buckeye
bulrushes
cane
canebrake
course grass
dogwood
grapevines
grass
greenbrier
hazel
hickory
no undergrowth
oak
oak shrubs
pawpaw
persimmon
raspberry briers
redbud
rosinwood
sassafras
scrubby
shrub oak
spice
spicewood
swamp alder
swamp grass
swamp willow
thorns
thickets
various undergrowth
vines
weeds
white oak
wild plum
willow

Table III

Water features mentioned in the PLS field notes

Branch
Brook
Creek
Drain
Lake
Marsh
Pond
River
Run
Stream
Swamp

Table IV

Topography, Soil quality, general & descriptive terms
mentioned in the PLS field notes

barren
broken
dry
first rate
fit for cultivation
flat
good
good farming land
good for wheat
hilly
impassible
level
light
low
marshy
not fit for cultivation
not subject to flooding
not subject to inundation
poor
rich
rolling
sandy
second rate
stony
subject to flooding
subject to inundation
swampy
thin
thinly timbered
third rate
unfit for cultivation
warm
well-timbered
wet

METHODS FOR STUDYING THE
ORIGINAL NATURAL CHARACTER OF ILLINOIS

The Natural Land Institute proposes to provide detailed and accurate information about the natural character of the state of Illinois, based upon the eyewitness descriptions of the undisturbed wilderness recorded by the original government surveyors in the Public Land Survey field notes. Four phases of the project are as follows:

- 1) Record the information taken from the original Public Land Survey field notes into a data processor
- 2) Prepare hand drawn overlay maps at the 15' USGS topographic map scale on which natural community information is recorded for use in preparing the state map
- 3) Prepare a state map showing natural communities
- 4) Prepare a report summarizing and interpreting the data for the state; compiling the data from the data processor into readable and understandable interpretations and conclusions

Record data

The natural character information from the PLS field notes is entered directly from the microfilm into the data processor. The original handwritten notes are interpreted at this stage only to the extent necessary for standardizing, entering, and computerizing what is said in an understandable language. All the information given by the surveyors relating to natural character is recorded. Comments concerned with the legal aspect of surveying are not recorded if they do not pertain to natural character information or feature locations. Codes are used for tree species, undergrowth, water features, etc.

Natural Community Overlay Map

After the information is entered in the data processor it is mapped onto township overlays drawn at the 15' USGS topographic map scale (drawn per quadrangle). Colored lines or stripes are used along each section line to indicate the natural community type. A green line indicates forest - any type described

by the Public Land Surveyors as being timbered (or interpreted by us as being primarily influenced by trees). A yellow line indicates prairie - any type described by the Public Land Surveyors as prairie (or interpreted by us as having few or no trees). A gray line indicates barren - any type described by the Public Land Surveyors as barren. A dark blue line indicates water - any natural type primarily influenced by water. It has definite boundaries and is a permanent water feature. Small creeks and streams are drawn with a single line and an arrow pointing in the direction of flow.

Descriptive terms and adjectives describing soil, topography, and vegetation in general are not recorded on the natural community map. Only comments necessary to define a natural community type are written onto the overlay.

Outline of Natural Types

I Land

- A. Wet land - any land described by adjectives as being of a wet type; this would not include land normally dry but abnormally flooded; it would have vegetation reflecting wet conditions; it would not include distinctive water features that have definite boundaries
- B. Dry land - any land not described as wetland; normally it would include well-drained to dry land without vegetation adapted to wet conditions.

II Water - any natural type primarily influenced by water. It has definite boundaries, and is a permanent water feature.

- A. Type - Pond, Lake, Swamp, River, etc.
- B. Size - width, depth, etc.
- C. Flow - direction, bearing, type (rapid, sluggish, gentle, etc.)
- D. Vegetation - Cypress swamp, pond lilies, etc.

III Vegetation - primary vegetation type of the natural community

- A. Forest - any type described by PLS as being timbered (or interpreted by us as being dominated by trees).
- B. Prairie - any type described by PLS as prairie (or interpreted by us as having few or no trees).
- C. Barren - type described by PLS as barren.

INPC 77
Item 7

TO: Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

FROM: Francis M. Harty & Randy Nyboer, Illinois Department of Conservation

RE: Petition for Approval to Install Experimental Display Perches for
the Endangered Upland Sandpiper at Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy County
and Ayers Sand Prairie, Carroll County.

cc: John Schwegman
John Jachino
Dan Riggs
Joe Nyhoff
Randy Nyboer
File

PURPOSE OF PROPOSAL

The IDOC is petitioning the INPC for approval to install experimental display perches for attracting the state endangered upland sandpiper at Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, Grundy County and Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve, Carroll County.

JUSTIFICATION

Birkenholz (1975) observed sandpipers nesting at Goose Lake Prairie in the area recently dedicated as buffer (Figure 1). Since 1972, nesting and display activities have steadily declined, and currently no sandpipers are known to nest in the nature preserve.

Kirsch and Higgins (1976) found that sandpiper nest densities were highest on grasslands dominated by bluegrass (*Poa sp.*), during the second growing season after a prescribed burn. Therefore, in an effort to restore favorable nesting conditions for sandpipers, the IDOC treated the buffer zone with a prescribed burn on April 10, 1979. Although no nests were found, sandpipers were observed displaying in the burned area on May 8 & 9, 1979.

In addition to proper vegetation composition and structure, ideal sandpiper habitat requires display perches for the birds to use after courtship flights (Figure 2.) Anderson and Welch (1978) report that sandpipers prefer wooden fence posts for use in their spring displays (Table 1).

Presently, neither Goose Lake Prairie or Ayers Sand Prairie have an adequate number or distribution of elevated wooden objects for use by sandpipers. The lack of suitable display perches at these two areas could be a limiting factor with respect to their use by sandpipers.

PROCEDURE

The buffer zone at Goose Lake Prairie is approximately 32 ha (80 acres). This area was historically pastured and is dominated by bluegrass (*Poa sp.*) According to Ailes and Toepfer (1977), the home range for male sandpipers in similar bluegrass habitats is 8.5 ha (20.0 acres).

Based on this data, we recommend wooden stakes (2" x 2" x 5') be erected at a rate of 4/8 ha (20a). The stakes should be installed with approximately 4 feet exposed above the ground. The stakes should be distributed in line transects to provide easy monitoring and later retrieval during June.

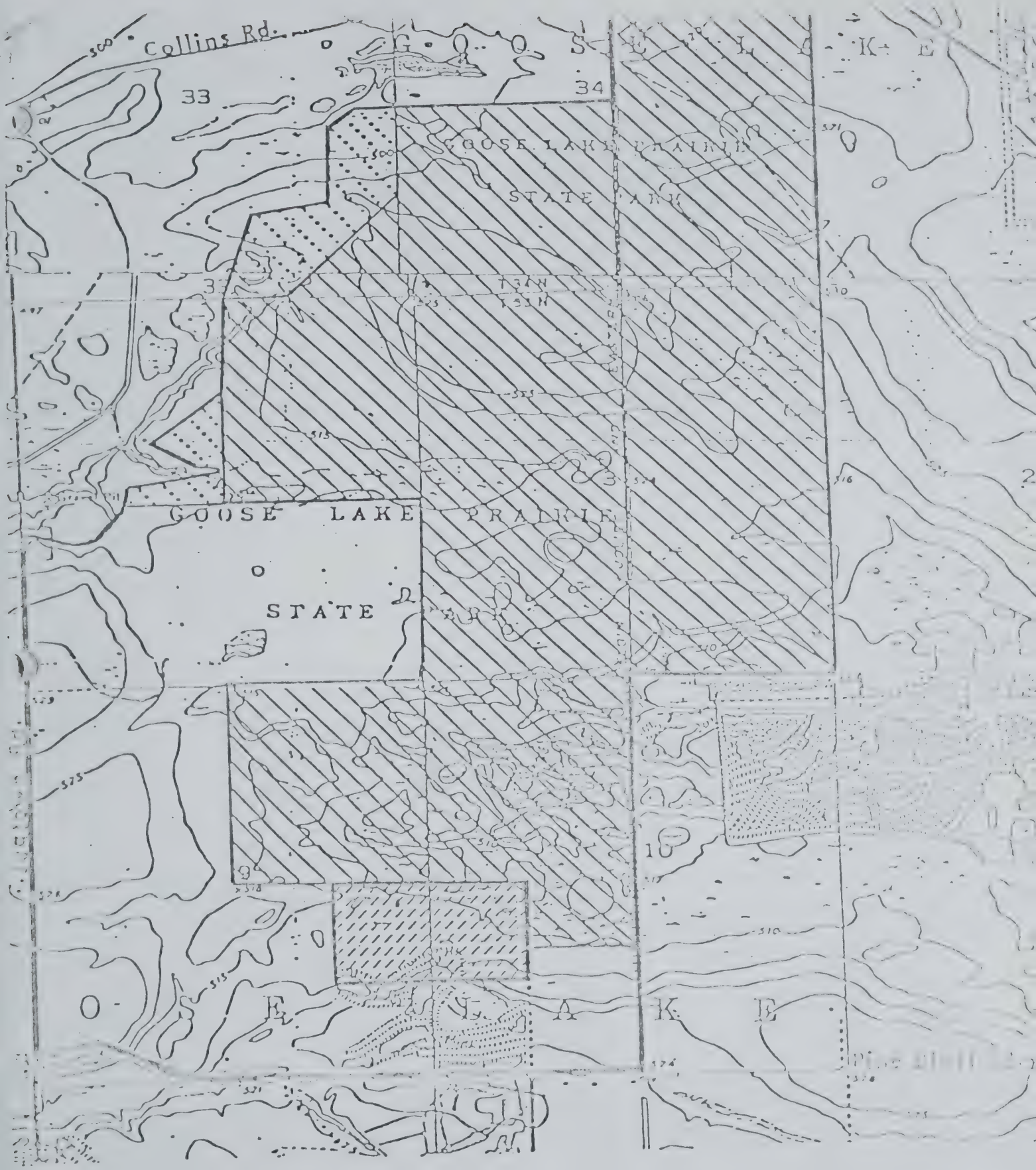
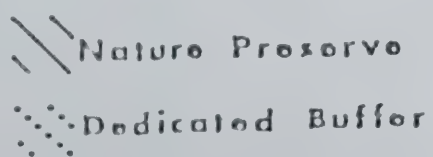


Figure 1. - GOOSE LAKE PRAIRIE STATE PARK: GRUNDY COUNTY, IDAHO





Raised-wing display

Figure 2. Upland sandpiper displaying on a metal fence post.
(After Anderson and Welch, 1978.)

Table 1. - Elevated objects used by the upland sandpiper in its spring display on the Buena Vista Marsh Wildlife Area, Portage County, Wisconsin. (Anderson and Welch, 1978.)

Object	Number of times object used in 276 observed displays
Wooden Fencepost	193
Metal Fencepost	18
Utility Pole	9
Other Poles ^a	7
Building	1
Farm Machinery	14
Tree Snag	3
Tree - Alive	1
Log	1
Stump	1
Shrub	2
Common Mullien	2
Stone	7
Rockpile	2
Dirt Clump	3
Dirtpile	2
Hummock	9
TOTAL	276

^aPoles greater than 6 feet in height, but less than the height of a utility pole.

LITERATURE CITED

- Ailes, I.W. and J.E. Toepfer. 1977. Home range and daily movement of radio-tagged upland sandpipers in central Wisconsin. Inland Bird Banding News 49(5):203-212.
- Anderson, R.K. and R.J. Welch. 1978. A census technique for the upland sandpiper. Wisconsin Dept. Nat. Resources 31p.
- Birkenholz, D.E. 1975. The summer birds of Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, 1970-1973. Chicago Acad. Sci. Nat. History Misc. No. 193. 11p.
- Kirsch, L.M. 1976. Upland sandpiper nesting and management in North Dakota. Wildlife Society Bull., 4(1):16-20.

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
Lydia Meyer, Field Representative
January 16, 1980

A PROPOSAL FOR DEDICATION OF
GLEN A. LLOYD WOODS
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

INPC
Item 8

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Glen A. Lloyd Woods is a 119 acre high quality wet to mesic upland and floodplain forest of the Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Natural Division of Illinois. It represents a type that is not found in other nature preserves in the area and represents the woodland that once covered the east edge of the Des Plaines River valley. It adjoins Captain Daniel Wright Forest Preserve which is owned by the Lake County Forest Preserve District. Dedication of the woods as an Illinois nature preserve is recommended.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Lloyd Woods is a 119 acre high quality forest located in unincorporated Mettawa in Vernon Township west of St. Mary's Road north of Captain Daniel Wright Forest Preserve.

Lloyd Woods is owned by the widow of Glen A. Lloyd. The Lloyds purchased the forest about 17 years ago from a developer who planned to subdivide the property. Mrs. Lloyd has been in close consultation with the Lake County Forest Preserve District concerning potential acquisition and management of her property.

The forest is located in the north half of Section 10, T43N, R11E, 3 PM, Lake County, Illinois. Wheeling USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, 1963 photorevised 1972.

CHARACTER OF AREA

Geology, Topography and Soils

The area is part of the glacial valley of the Des Plaines River and is underlain by sand and gravel deposited during the Pleistocene. The topography is relatively flat with only a 15 foot rise in elevation from the river to a low terrace that extends through the middle of the tract. The soils have formed in 2-3 feet of silty and clayey water-deposited materials and are mildly alkaline in low areas to strongly acid on higher ground. They have moderate permeability and high available moisture capacity with a seasonally high water table. The soils are subject to ponding in low areas.

Vegetation

The vegetation of the woods includes mesic upland forest, flatwoods and wet floodplain forest.

The general quality of the natural area is relatively undisturbed with small areas of severely disturbed forest.

There are 83 acres of mesic upland forest, nearly 75% of which has had light past logging and grazing. The dominant tree species are sugar maple (Acer saccharum) and basswood (Tilia americana). Red oak (Quercus rubra), white oak (Quercus alba) and slippery elm (Ulmus rubra) are common and black cherry (Prunus serotina) is occasional. Blue beech (Carpinus caroliniana) is found in the understory of the richest woods. Most of the understory is composed of sugar maple saplings.

The flatwoods, totaling 34 acres has suffered from death of American elm (Ulmus americana). The dominant tree species in this community are swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor) and green ash (Fraxinus lanceolata).

The 13 acres of wet floodplain forest have been heavily logged and grazed and much hawthorn (Crateagus spp.) has invaded. The community's dominant woody plant species are silver maple (Acer saccharinum), green ash (Fraxinus lanceolata) and willows (Salix spp.).

There are several areas of semi-permanent water in the woods with silver maples growing on the edge. These sloughs are dominated by sedges and rushes.

The woods has an abundance of wildflowers including large stands of large-flowered trillium (Trillium grandiflorum). There is also an unusually large number of ferns including ostrich fern (Matteuccia struthiopteris). Other interesting plant species found within the natural area are long-beaked sedge (Carex springelli), cancer root (Conopholis americana) and running strawberry bush (Euonymus obovatus).

Fauna

The vertebrate wildlife present is that typical of a northern Illinois forest ecosystem. Mammal species present include raccoon, woodchuck, eastern chipmunk and white-tailed deer. Red-tailed hawk and veery are among the bird species that have been observed in the woods.

Use and disturbance

The woods have been selectively logged and lightly grazed in the past (prior to 1963), and have suffered from Dutch elm disease. The grazing has apparently lowered the abundance of many native shrubs and contributed to an increase of sugar maple (Acer saccharum) in the shrub layer.

There is a wide trail paralleling the Des Plaines River which is used for a bridle path. There are also old trails through the woods which were

mowed in the past. These are also used by horses. Presently the interior trails are being neglected and succession is taking place on these wide areas. Garlic mustard (Alliaria officinalis) is invading the woods and may present a future management problem.

MANAGEMENT

The proposed management for the woods is based on future ownership by the Lake County Forest Preserve District and is in accord with Mrs. Lloyd's desires.

The Lake County Forest Preserve District has proposed a multi-use trail, of up to 14 feet in width, along the Des Plaines River as part of a north-south county wide system linking Cook, Lake and Kenosha (WI) counties. The Forest Preserve would like a 300 foot corridor available along the river for development of the trail. The Forest Preserve's intent within the natural area is to upgrade the existing trail which is already on disturbed ground. The trail will cross from the east side of the river to the west just north of the woods.

The trails in the interior of the tract would be abandoned. No trails are proposed for the interior of the nature preserve.

To the south of the Lloyd property is Captain Daniel Wright Woods Forest Preserve which is open to the public for general recreation. A multi-use trail runs along the south property line of Lloyd Woods. There is a problem of trespass from this trail, along the river corridor trail and from the entrance road. Appropriate fencing to prevent trespass from the south and east of the trail along the river is proposed.

NATURE PRESERVE VALUES

Glen A. Lloyd Woods is a high-quality wet to mesic forest representative of the woodland that once covered parts of the Northeastern Morainal Natural Division of Illinois. Although grazed and lightly logged in the past, the natural area has been protected for 17 years. The forest was recognized by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory, and represents a natural community not found in other nature preserves in the area.

Lake County is being developed at a rapid rate. Dedication of this 119 acre tract will ensure future protection and add a valuable area to the Illinois Nature Preserves system.

County LAKE

No. 108

Name of Area GLEN A. LLOYD WOODS

Quadrangle WHEELING 7.5'

Location SEC. 10, T43N, R11E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder
<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Black maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech, American hornbeam, Ironwood
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Grey dogwood
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazel
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	Downy hawthorn
<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	Dotted hawthorn
<i>Crataegus succulenta</i>	Fleshy hawthorn
<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>	Running strawberry bush
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White ash
<i>Fraxinus lanceolata</i>	Green ash
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black ash
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut
<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	Wild honeysuckle
<i>Malus ioensis</i>	Prairie crab apple
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop hornbeam
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp white oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Glossy buckthorn
<i>Rhus radicans</i>	Poison ivy
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Wild black currant
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Prickly wild gooseberry
<i>Ribes missouriense</i>	Missouri gooseberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black raspberry
<i>Rubus pensylvanicus</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rubus strigosus</i>	Red raspberry
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry
<i>Smilax hispida</i>	Greenbrier or catbrier
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery elm
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved arrow-wood
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	Downy arrow-wood
<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>	Smooth arrow-wood
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	Burning bush
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry

Glen A. Lloyd Woods - Fern List

Athyrium filix-femina.....Lady fern
Cystopteris fragilis.....Fragile fern
Dryopteris carthusiana.....Spinulose woodfern
Equisetum arvense.....Common horsetail
Onclea sensibilis.....Sensitive fern
Osmunda claytoniana.....Interrupted fern
Thelypteris palustris.....Marsh fern
Matteuccia struthiopteris.....Ostrich fern

Miscellaneous

Carex springellii.....Long-beaked sedge
Conopholis americana.....Cancer root

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 063

COUNTY: 49 Lake

REFERENCE NUMBER: 108

AREA NAME: Glen A. Lloyd Woods

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT. DESCRIPTION
I B1.5

Grade B Mesic upland forest

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT. DESCRIPTION
VII

Perennial stream

PRESERVATION VALUE SCORE: 2

EVALUATOR: 7 Wilson

LEGAL LOCATION:

NH SEC 10, T43N R11E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: 29b Wheeling 7.5

WATERSHED: 9 Des Plaines River system

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT: 31

MUNICIPALITY: ~~None~~ Mettawa

MINIMUM ALTITUDE: 620

MAXIMUM ALTITUDE: 660

PHYSIOGRAPHIC UNIT: 21 Wheaton Morainal Country

MAJOR TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE:

77 Terrace

INDIVIDUAL TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE:

29 Valley train
24 Floodplain

GEOLOGIC FORMATION:

212 Henry Formation
218 Cahokia Alluvium

SOIL ASSOCIATION:

23 W Littleton-Proctor-Plano-Camden-Hurst-Ginat

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION:

3a Morainal Section, Northeastern Morainal Division

NATURAL COMMUNITY

1.5 Mesic upland forest

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 1 Forest

RARITY INDEX: 2 Common

NATURAL QUALITY:

61 acres of Grade B
Light past logging, grazing
19 acres of Grade C
Selectively logged, grazed

3.0 acres of Grade D
heavily logged, grazed

SAF COVERTYPE: 27 Sugar maple

PLANT COMMUNITY:
6-267 Acer saccharum--Tilia americana
sugar maple--basswood

NATURAL COMMUNITY
1.3 Flatwoods

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 1 Forest

RARITY INDEX: 2 Common

NATURAL QUALITY:

32 acres of Grade C
American elm death
2.0 acres of Grade D
American elm death, heavy grazing

SAF COVERTYPE: 39 Black ash--American elm--red maple

PLANT COMMUNITY:
277-196-103 Ulmus americana (dead)--Quercus bicolor--Fraxinus lanceolata
American elm (dead)--swamp white oak--green ash

NATURAL COMMUNITY
1.6 wet floodplain forest

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 1 Forest

RARITY INDEX: 2 Common

NATURAL QUALITY:

13 acres of Grade D
Logged, grazed, much Crataegus

SAF COVERTYPE: 62 Silver maple--American elm

PLANT COMMUNITY:
5-103-225 Acer saccharinum--Fraxinus lanceolata--Salix spp.
silver maple--green ash--willows

NATURAL COMMUNITY
4.21 Perennial stream

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 4 Aquatic

RARITY INDEX: 3 Occasional

NATURAL QUALITY:

3.0 acres of Grade C
Some pollution

SAF COVERTYPE: Not collected

PLANT COMMUNITY:

AREA # 663

Not collected

DIVERSITY INDEX: 3

TOTAL ACREAGE: 133

OWNERSHIP TYPE: 1 Private
2 Public

NUMBER OF OWNERSHIPS: 2

USE OF NATURAL AREA:
21 Low-intensity recreation

USE OF SURROUNDING LAND (% wildland): 40

USE OF SURROUNDING LAND (% farmland): 50

USE OF SURROUNDING LAND (% developed land): 10

NEAREST SMSA: 3 Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, McHenry, and Will counties)

DISTANCE TO NEAREST SMSA: 0

NUMBER OF NEARBY SCHOOLS: 10 or more

NEAREST SCHOOL: 69 Northwestern University, Evanston

NUMBER OF NEARBY DOC FACILITIES: 3

LAND MANAGEMENT FACILITY:
537 Lake County Forest Preserve District (owner)

GOVERNOR'S REGION: 2 2

PLANNING COMMISSION: 6 Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
28 Lake County Regional Planning Commission

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT: 7 Lake County Forest Preserve District

CONSERVATION DISTRICT: None

MANAGEABILITY: 1 Yes

PRESERVATION STATUS:
6 Private land, not protected by owner or lessee
4 Public land, not recognized as a natural areaTHREATS:
3 Threat likely within 5 years: Development of private landSPECIES LISTS:
1 Woody plants
2 Ferns and fern allies
3 Summer birds
4 Amphibians, reptiles, and mammalsSAMPLING FORMS:
1 Tree basal area
2 Tree density
3 Sapling and shrub density

PUBLICATIONS:

None

TO: Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

FROM: Francis M. Harty, Illinois Department of Conservation

RE: Petition for Approval to Upgrade the Boardwalk at Volo Bog
Nature Preserve, Lake County.

approved

cc: John Schwegman
John Jachino
Dan Riggs
Ed Rodiek
Tim Kielar
File

(1

((

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PURPOSE OF PROPOSAL

The IDOC is petitioning the INPC for its approval of management activities required to upgrade a portion of the boardwalk at Volo Bog Nature Preserve, Lake County.

JUSTIFICATION

Portions of the boardwalk at Volo Bog are presently inaccessible after any significant rainfall or snow melt. In addition, due to the narrow treadway design, portions of the boardwalk are sinking into the muck. Furthermore, the present design requires handrails for stability, which is a visual intrusion to the nature preserve.

The requested management adjustments will:

1. Allow accessibility to the trail in spring and fall.
2. Eliminate backward use of the trail.
3. Increase and enhance the interpretive experience for the visitor.
4. Provide an aesthetically pleasing trail.
5. Reduce unauthorized absence from the trail.

PROCEDURE

Refer to Figure 1.

- I. Flooded portions of the boardwalk will be removed.
 - A. Section A will be replaced with floating docks (4.0' x 10.0').
 - B. Section B will be replaced with floating docks (4.0' by 10.0') and realigned as shown.
- II. Removal of annual rough would facilitate the positioning of the dock sections, therefore, a marsh burn should be prescribed this winter.
- III. No handrails or outriggers will be required.
- IV. Locations for new interpretive stations will be selected by the site staff and the regional Natural Areas Biologist.

Refer to Figure 2.

- I. Replacement of 20 feet of flooded boardwalk with two floating dock sections (4.0' x 10.0').
- II. Realignment and replacement of flooded portions of boardwalk with two floating dock sections (6.0' x 10.0').
- III. Addition of one floating dock section (6.0' x 10.0').

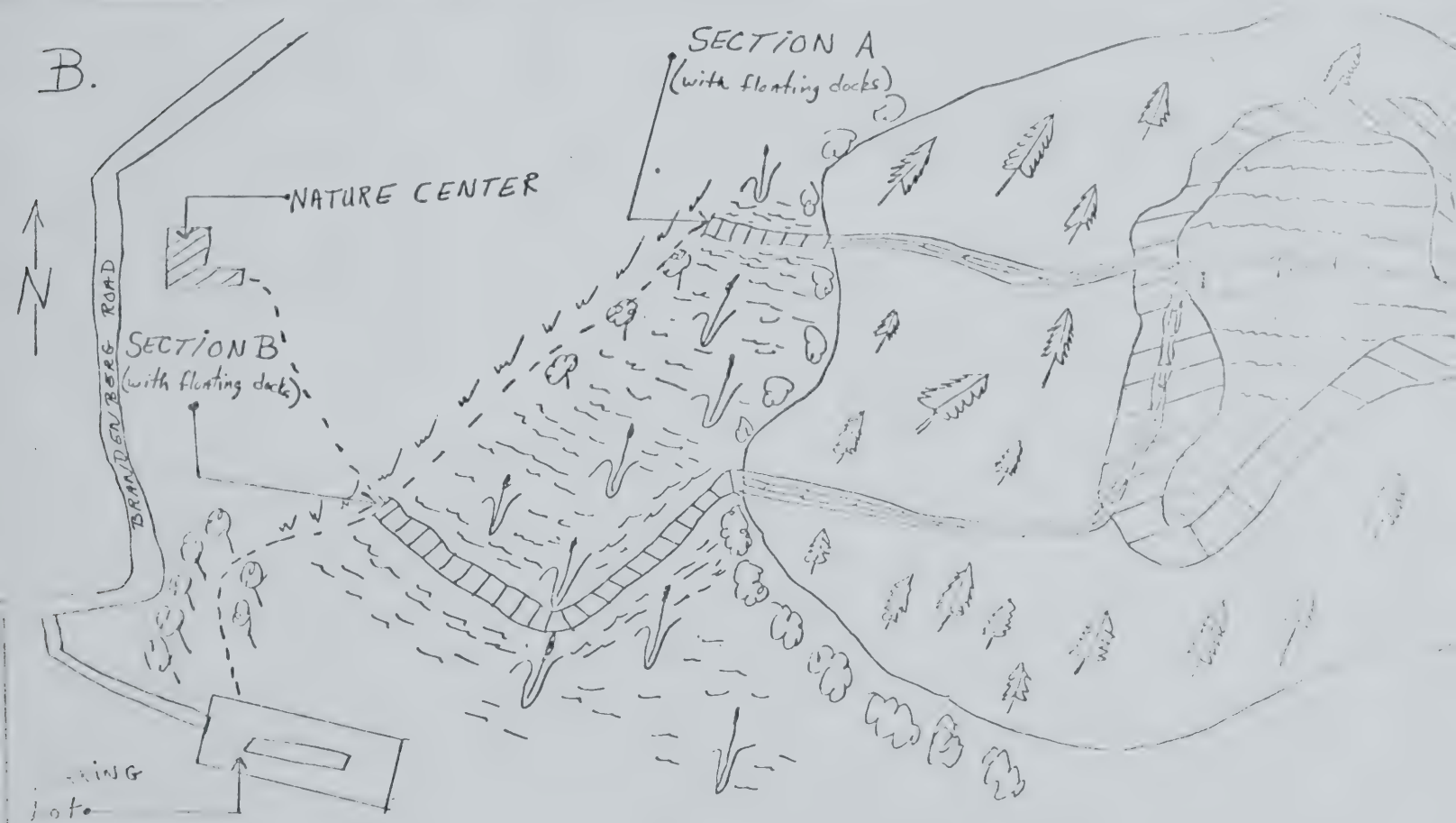
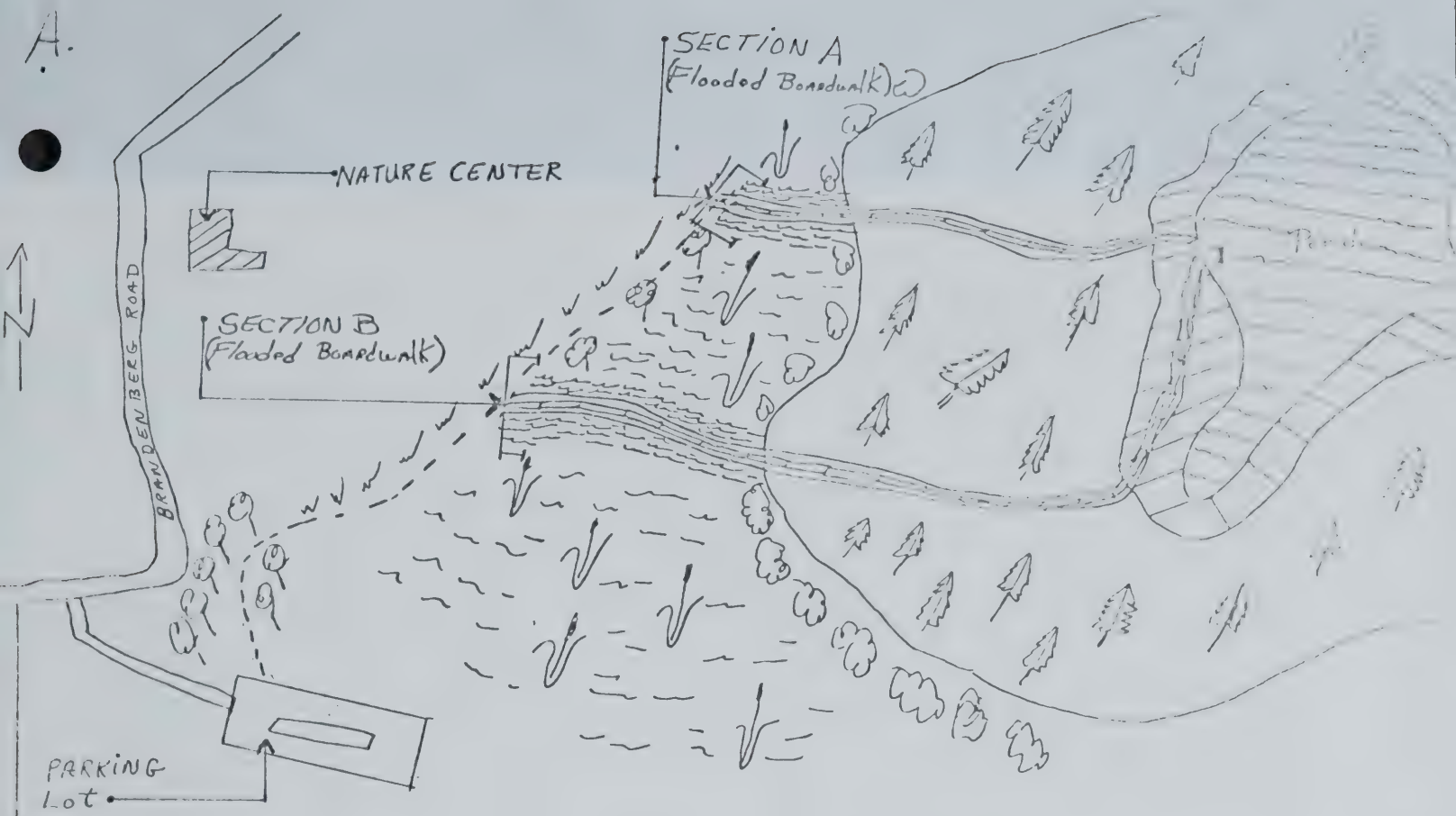


Figure 1. - A. Present location and condition of the boardwalk at Volo Bog.
 B. Improved location and condition of the boardwalk after management adjustments.

Legend :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ▲ - Tamarack zone | ▬ - Boardwalk |
| ◊ - Shrub zone | ▬ - Floating Docks |
| /// - Floating mat zone | ■ - Observation Dock |
| ∩ - Marsh zone | ~ - Water |
| ~ - Upland grass | |
| ⊙ - Trees | |

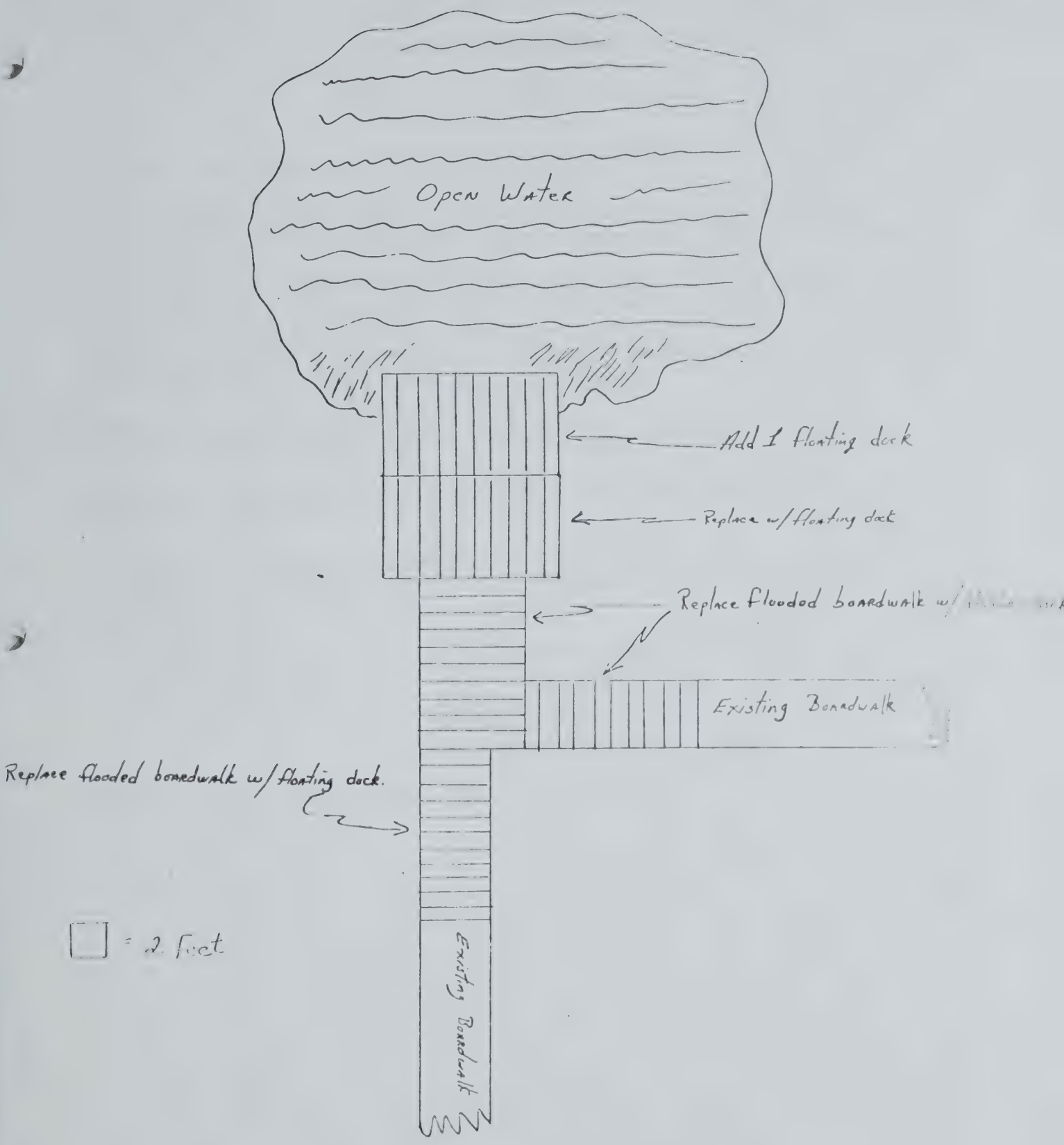


Figure 2. Proposed addition & replacement of dock sections at Volo Bog Nature Preserve.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

INPC 77
Item 11

Agency: Department of Conservation

Title or Name of Rule (s) and Proposed Action: Article 64 - Regulation of Public Use of Illinois Dedicated Nature Preserves - proposed amendment

Statutory Authority: State Parks and Nature Preserves Act, Sections 2a, 2b, 4 and 6, (Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 105, Sections 466a, 466b, 468 and 468b), The Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, Section 5-1, (Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 95½ Section 605-1), Conservation District Act, Section 11, (Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 96½, Section 7111).

Summary and Purpose of Proposed Rulemaking: To update the regulations pertaining to the public use of Illinois Dedicated Nature Preserves.

Will this Proposed Rulemaking Replace an Emergency Rule Currently in Effect? - No.

Submission of Comments: Comments on the proposed amendment may be submitted in writing for period of thirty days following publication in writing of this notice to:

William Brey, Chief
Div. of Law Enforcement
Dept. of Conservation
600 N. Grand West
Springfield, Illinois 62706

The full text of the proposed rule is as follows:

12/28/79

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

ARTICLE 64 - RULES-AND-REGULATIONS-PERTAINING-TO REGULATION OF PUBLIC USE OF
ILLINOIS DEDICATED NATURE PRESERVES

Statutory Authority: State Parks and Nature Preserves Act, Sections 2a, 2b, 4 and 6, (Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 105, Sections 466a, 466b 468 and 468b), The Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, Section 5-1, (Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 95½, Section 605-1), Conservation District Act, Section 11, (Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 96½, Section 7111).

~~The following rules and regulations apply to all dedicated nature preserves within the State of Illinois.~~

IT IS UNLAWFUL:

1. For any person to enter any dedicated nature preserve or portion thereof if such area has been closed to visitors by notice posted by the Department of Conservation or a duly authorized agent thereof.
2. For any person to possess or consume or be under the influence of intoxicating beverages, including beer, or dangerous or narcotic drugs in any dedicated nature preserve.
3. For any person to camp or place a tent or trailer or any type of camping device in a dedicated nature preserve.
4. For any person to cut, break, injure, destroy, take or remove any tree, shrub, timber, flower, plant, or other natural object including rocks, soil, or water from a dedicated nature preserve; except that small quantities of such materials may be collected and removed for scientific or educational purposes by written permit from the owner, the Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, and except for management under direct supervision of an authorized employee.
5. For any person to kill, cause to be killed, harass, pursue or take any animal, whether mammal, bird, fish, reptile, amphibian, or invertebrate or its nest or habitat in a dedicated nature preserve; except that small quantities of such materials may be collected and removed for scientific or educational purposes by written permit from the owner, the Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, and except for management purposes under the direct supervision of an authorized employee with the approval of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Department of Conservation.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

6. For any person to conduct scientific research in a dedicated nature preserve without a written permit from the owner, the Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.
7. For any person to possess a firearm, airgun, slingshot, bow and arrow, or any other weapon within the boundaries of any dedicated nature preserve, except authorized peace officers and as authorized for management and control measures for wildlife population control under the supervision of an authorized employee with the approval of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Department of Conservation.
8. For any person to take, mutilate, deface, move, or destroy any structure, improvement, work, or sign, or any stone, soil, or other natural object or material in any dedicated nature preserve, except for management under the direct supervision of an authorized employee.
9. For any person to operate a motor vehicle in any dedicated nature preserve other than on designated roadways or parking areas or to park a motor vehicle except in designated parking areas, except for maintenance and management vehicles operated by authorized employees.
10. For any person to operate a motor vehicle in a reckless manner, or to exceed posted speed limits on roadways within any dedicated nature preserve.
11. For any person to build or light any fire or willfully or carelessly permit any fire which has ignited or been caused to ignite or which is under his charge and care to spread or extend to or burn any part of a dedicated nature preserve, except for prescribed burning for vegetation management under the direct supervision of an authorized employee.
12. For any person to discard rubbish of any kind in any dedicated nature preserve except in designated containers provided by the Department of Conservation or a duly authorized agent thereof.
13. For any person to bring or allow to enter into a dedicated nature preserve any dog, cat, horse, or other animal or pet, except that horses may be brought into areas where bridle trails are designated and posted.
14. For any person to engage in disorderly conduct within any dedicated nature preserve.
15. For any person to engage in any sporting or athletic activity, including swimming, within the boundaries of any dedicated nature preserve.

12/28/79

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

16. For admittance to be granted to groups of 25 or more persons to any nature preserve unless written permission from the Department of Conservation or other owner has been secured in advance.
17. For any group of minors to enter any dedicated nature preserve without adequate supervision. At least one responsible adult shall accompany each group of not more than 15 minors.
18. For any person to plant or disperse any native or non-native plant species or their parts into any dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve without the written approval of the Illinois Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.
19. For any person to release or disperse any native or non-native animal species into any dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve without the written approval of the Illinois Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

~~Persons violating any section of this Administrative Order shall, for each offense, be guilty of a Class-B misdemeanor, which is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or a jail sentence of up to six months.~~

~~The laws authorizing and supplementing this Administrative Order are to be found in Chapters 56, 57½, 61, 105, and 127 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.~~

office memorandum

REC-11
EX-101

to: John Schwegman, Jerry Paulson, Jack White, Carl Becker,
Bill McClain, Don McFall, Fran Harty

from: Karen Ackerman Witter *Karen*

date: January 11, 1980

subject: Public review of the State Natural Heritage Plan

I have been receiving numerous responses to the draft plan we sent out for review. In response to the letters sent out notifying people of the availability of the draft Plan for review, I am receiving numerous requests for the draft every day. In order to keep you informed of the comments I am receiving, I will send you weekly updates on the responses I receive. Hopefully, this will make it easier later on in deciding how we intend to address all of the concerns brought

In general, the comments have been very positive and complimentary. In addition, many individuals have expressed their appreciation for allowing them the opportunity to comment at this point in time. The Plan has been called "...an excellent illustration of the state of natural areas preservation in Illinois". Another person said, "I found the scope, technical material, and manner of presentation to be excellent..." I have yet to see a better statewide plan dealing with natural

Attached is a summary of the major suggestions I have received to date. If you have any comments on any of these statements, please let me know.

Ed Hoffman

January 11, 1980

1. Give more attention to the recreational uses of natural areas since the general public can better relate to this than to the scientific values of natural areas.
2. Give more attention to natural areas in the Chicago area. There is value in preserving areas close to urban areas, and there is a need to use limited resources for preservation where they are most likely to yield results.
3. Although literature citations are not necessarily needed, it might be useful to site some "classics".
4. Include a list of endangered and threatened species.
5. If a state register is formed, criteria and guidelines for nominating areas will be needed and should be established.
6. Goals for preservation should be established, stating specific percentages of areas which should be preserved by the state, local governments, etc.
7. Clarify how decisions are made to determine what uses are compatible with natural areas.
8. Page 46, discussing the estimated number of dollars needed to preserve one example of each natural community type, is out of place in the report and possibly should be put with the action elements.
9. Include a discussion of the Forest Park Foundation as a land acquisition agency.
10. Clarify p. 18, lines 8-10 because habitat destruction has been a contributing factor in the decline of these species.
11. Wildlife refuges aren't true refuges since hunting is allowed, and this should be clarified.
12. More emphasis should be placed on preserving natural stream areas.
13. Key areas with lots of public attraction should be clearly identified and inspection by leading citizens invited. These areas should be photographed, written about, and brought to the attention of corporations, foundations, etc.
14. Give 20 additional points (instead of 5) to local government applications for Land and Water Conservation Fund monies which are for natural areas acquisition.
15. Fund 75% of local government applications for LAWCON funds for natural areas acquisition. (The federal law, however, specifically stipulates 50% reimbursement.)
16. The terminology will be confusing to the general public, and the jargon used is distracting. Examples are understanding the meanings of: natural area, nature preserve, natural heritage resource, ecological area, etc. Perhaps a glossary would be useful, but there is no good solution.

- 17 The forest/prairie map (p. 15) would be more understandable if the forested areas were shown in black and the prairies in white instead of vica versa.
- 18 Page 21, lines 1-2 - This sentence seems to indicate that if a species, such as carp, can be kept out of the waters of a preserve, other exotic animals won't be a problem.

102 South Sixth Street
Geneva, Illinois 60134
January 15, 1980

INPC 77
Item 13

Mr. John Schwegman
Natural Areas Section
Illinois Department of Conservation
605 Wm. G. Stratton Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear John:

Here are some comments on the Draft State Natural Heritage Plan:

- (1) In order to achieve passage of legislation which would authorize the designation and protection of critical habitat for endangered species, the Endangered Species Act would most likely have to be amended although it is not specifically stated in the draft.

There are certain risks associated with attempts to amend legislation which should be thoroughly evaluated before proceeding. The risks are greater, of course, when the outcome is perceived to "zone" rural land or remove land from the tax rolls.

The relationship between the Department, the Endangered Species Board and the Nature Preserves Commission should be evaluated as should the enabling legislation to determine whether the power to designate and protect critical habitat already exists.

The intent of the Endangered Species Act was clearly to prevent the importation of exotic, endangered species into the United States through the Port of Chicago. The Act should be objectively evaluated to determine whether it has become obsolete in terms of its objectives.

What consideration has been made of a reorganization of the administration of natural area/endangered species programs? In proposing a State Natural Heritage Plan, the administration thereof seems to be an obvious requisite lacking from the draft.

- (2) Before attempting to implement "Scenic Rivers" legislation, Illinois' Riverian Rights law should be tested in court and the Illinois Department of Transportation should be pressured into completion of flood plain designations.

If the Department is serious about "Scenic Rivers", the methodology for achieving such legislation should be spelled out in the Plan otherwise the Natural Heritage Plan would appear to be a "wish list" rather than a plan.

Mr. John Schwegman
January 15, 1980
Page Two

- (3) The significant problem of funding is not addressed at all in the plan. Without adequate funds for land acquisition, management and enforcement, the Plan is just so many pieces of paper. Specific strategies for dealing with this problem should be addressed in the Plan. The State should experiment with a variety of fund raising ideas after consultation with financial experts.
- (4) The Plan lacks a proposed budget.
- (5) The Plan does not place any of the "Recommended Actions" into any kind of priority.
- (6) The Plan fails to identify the agency and/or entity who is to bear the responsibility for carrying out the actions so specified.
- (7) The Plan fails to designate points of time for completion of each action.

Very truly yours,

Ann B. Fisher

ABF:bms

cc: David Kenney
Carl Becker
George Fell
Joseph Poppie
Mary Lou Marzuki

office memorandum

to: John Schwegman, Jerry Paulson, Carl Becker, Jack White,
Bill McClain, Don McFall, Fran Harty
Karen Ackerman Witter *KAW*
date: January 18, 1980
subject: Public Review of SNHP - Weekly Update

Comments on the draft SNHP continue to come to my attention and to date I have also received approximately 65 requests to review the draft Plan. In addition, along with one request for the draft, I received a copy of a resume from someone interested in obtaining a job in the Department.

The greatest concern which has been mentioned several times is the terminology used throughout the Plan. Although the terms natural communities, ecological areas, natural areas, natural heritage resources, etc. may be understandable to us, they are apparently overly confusing to the general reader.

I have also been discussing the Plan with Virginia Scott who will be assisting in final organization, editing, layout and all other aspects which are needed to develop a final polished and persuading document. Her comments and others I have received to date are attached.

KAW:iu

cc: Virginia Scott
Ed Hoffman

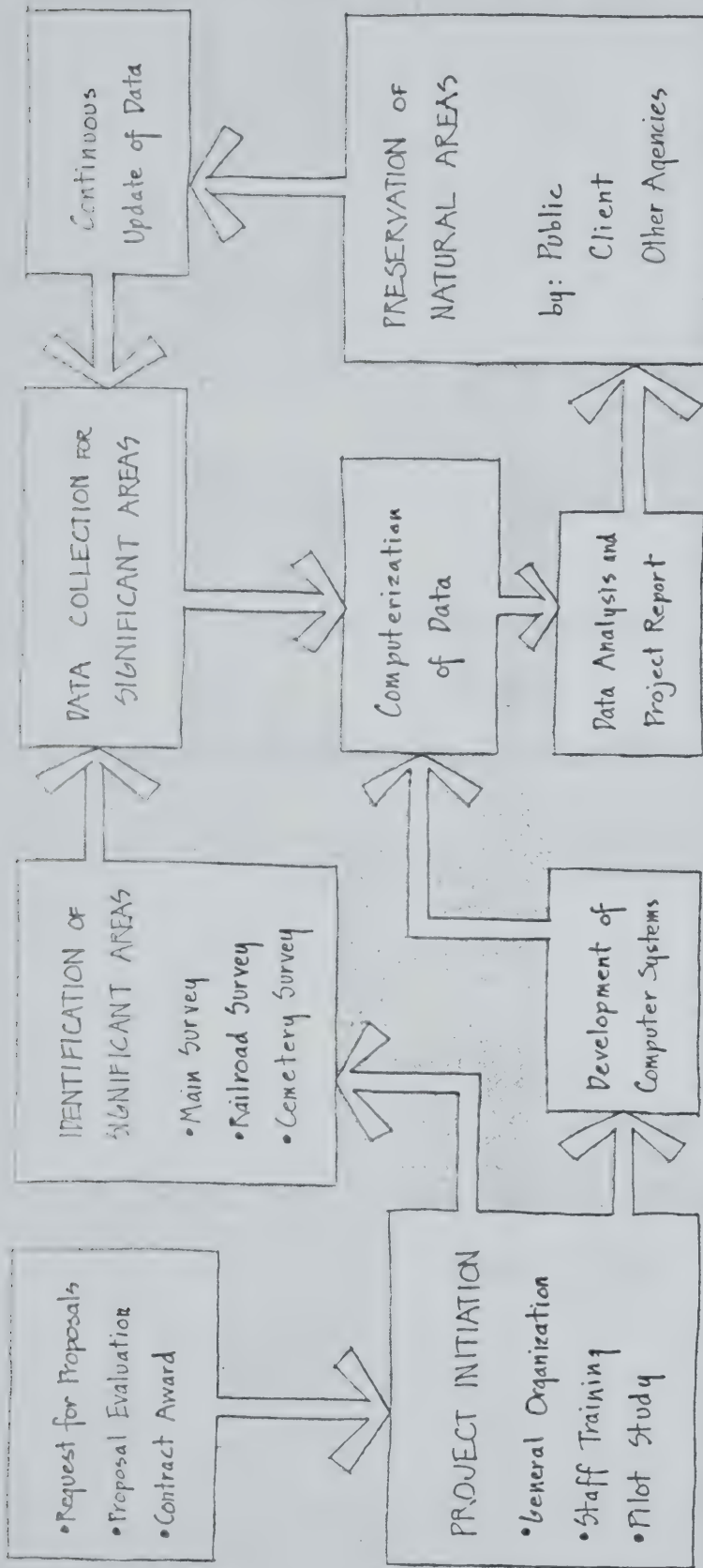
Following is a summary of some of the concerns and suggestions Virginia brought forth.

- 1) Important statements and facts are hidden within the Plan, and should be more clear cut and obvious.
- 2) The urgency for natural areas preservation should be more apparent. The point should be made that the opportunities for preservation are short-lived. Pictures of areas which have been destroyed could be very effective.
- 3) More judgment statements are needed to explain needs, why the numerous existing tools and programs aren't enough or aren't as effective as they could be, etc.
- 4) The title page or very beginning of the Plan should quote the Governor's State-of-the-State address in which he said that now is the time to preserve natural areas.
- 5) Case histories, such as the explanation of Nelson Lake Marsh, are effective and more examples could be cited. This might possibly be done through pictures and captions.
- 6) The section on landowner attitudes is good in illustrating the point that we need to act now to preserve remaining natural heritage resources.

Other comments I have received in the past week follow:

- 7) Terminology is not consistent, jumping around between ecological areas--natural communities, relict communities--relict habitats, nature preserves and school natural areas--natural study areas, etc. A definition of ecological areas isn't given.
- 8) Greater emphasis should be placed on scientific research in natural areas. There should be a definite program of research in the natural areas now available.
- 9) The chapter on Preservation Status needs flashy graphics to illustrate the data.
- 10) Place a greater emphasis on a greatly enlarged budget for natural areas acquisition.
- 11) Introduction, p.1, par. 4, first sentence--Explain how Illinois' program is a leader nationally. Considering what was needed, the program has further to go.
- 12) Lack of information to the public has been the greatest obstacle to citizen involvement.
- 13) p.69 - New Programs and Policies - Item 1 - Is it proper to seek legislation before critical habitat for State endangered and threatened species are identified, or should the habitat be identified first, then seek the legislation?

- 14) P. 57--NEPA--There are other main requirements under NEPA besides the requirement for Environmental Impact Statements. These other elements of the Act are now receiving greater emphasis and should be mentioned.
- 15) Figure 4, p. 42 should illustrate that 1 area (Carpenter's Park) is preserved in Sangamon County.
- 16) Include the attached flow chart to help explain the Natural Areas Inventory process. This chart appeared in the Landscape Architecture magazine as part of our award-winning entry in the American Society of Landscape Architects professional awards program.



STATE OF THE STATE MESSAGE
TO THE
HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE 81ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
BY
GOVERNOR JAMES R. THOMPSON

JANUARY 9, 1980

I urge that every Member of this Assembly be equally open to any such proposal.

We cannot allow this issue to divide us. We cannot risk taking action in the name of tax relief that could dismantle the sound structure of balanced government that we have all worked so hard to build.

My budget proposal will also include several long-overdue, long-needed initiatives to make the state of our State even better . . . and stronger . . . for us and for generations to come.

--It is time to do more to preserve what is good in our environment . . . and to better protect ourselves from what is bad in the byproducts of our industrial society.

We need to encourage more rational planning and more enlightened decisions affecting our farmlands . . . and we need to do more to encourage the preservation of this precious heritage.

We also need to do more, as the Task Force on the Future of Illinois and a Chicago Tribune study have so clearly pointed out, to slow the erosion of our farmlands that threatens to choke off their productive capacity and to choke up our waterways.

It is time to do more to purchase and set aside some of our lands still in their natural state for the future use and enjoyment of our people.

We have long deferred landbanking against the day when our fiscal condition would be strong enough to begin to invest in this natural heritage.

This year, we can make a start.

It is time we did more to ensure that we are protecting ourselves and future generations from hazardous chemical wastes and the byproducts of nuclear industries.

I will propose creation of a Hazardous Waste Authority to help make sure toxic wastes are safely . . . and permanently . . . put away. And I will propose that we do more to assure ourselves that the operation of nuclear industries and the disposal of their wastes poses no danger to our people.

We cannot . . . we will not . . . pull the plug on nuclear power. Nor can our economy prosper and grow without industries that inevitably produce toxic wastes.

But we can play a stronger role in the safety of both.

--It is time for us to do more to help ourselves and our Nation get out of bondage to the OPEC cartel.

It is the policy of this Administration to do all it can to reduce its own appetite for energy and to encourage industry and individuals to do the same.

1980 PLAN OF WORK

NATURAL LAND INSTITUTE/ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

	<u>Person-years</u>	<u>% Total Person-years</u>
<u>Preservation</u>		
Initiate Natural Heritage Landmark program	.2	1.7%
Work with legislative committee, DOC, Revenue, etc. on property tax relief	.1	.9%
Cooperate with The Nature Conservancy on acquisition of 18 areas	1.9	16.5%
Negotiate dedication of 10 private and public areas	.8	6.9%
Continue second contacts with private landowners	<u>1.0</u>	<u>8.7%</u>
	4.0 p/y	34.7%
<u>Management and protection</u>		
Prepare master plans for 8 areas	.9	7.8%
Assist landowners on management	.5	4.3%
Assist DOC on advice to U.S.F.S. on protection and management	.1	.9%
Organize 10 volunteer stewardship groups	.3	2.6%
Monitor threats and carry on surveillance of all natural areas (in cooperation with DOC)	.6	5.2%
Manage natural areas	<u>.1</u>	<u>.9%</u>
	2.5 p/y	21.7%
<u>Public information</u>		
Co-sponsor Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop	.05	.4%
Co-sponsor Southern Illinois Natural Areas Conference	.05	.4%
Publish landowner informational materials	.2	1.7%
Conduct landowner workshops	*	.3%
Speak to groups	<u>.1</u>	<u>.9%</u>
	.4 p/y	3.7%
<u>Technical services</u>		
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission support (includes SNHP)	.6	5.2%
Natural Areas Association technical support	<u>.3</u>	<u>2.6%</u>
	.9 p/y	7.8%
<u>Support services</u>		
Maintain files and records	.3	2.6%
Resource development	1.0	8.7%
Business management	1.8	15.6%
Administration and planning	.4	3.5%
Personnel management	<u>.2</u>	<u>1.7%</u>
	3.7 p/y	32.1%
	<u>11.5 p/y</u>	<u>100 %</u>

* Less than .05 person-years

TO: INPC Budget Review Committee

FROM: George B. Fell *GBF*

INPC 77
Item 15-C

DATE: January 8, 1980

SUBJECT: Background and status of DOC/INPC/NLI contract

At a meeting with the Nature Preserve Commission's Budget Review Committee on December 12, 1979, Conservation Director David Kenney expressed concern regarding the contractual arrangement under which the NLI provides staff services to the Commission, and in particular, regarding my role as Executive Secretary of the INPC and as agent of the NLI. Mary Lou Marzuki, in a letter to Dr. Kenney, dated December 21, 1979, said the Commission would consider his concerns.

My intent in sending you this memo is to provide historic and other factual information that may help you in analyzing the situation and determining appropriate action.

Following is a chronology of actions leading to where we are at present:

- 1/30/64 1st meeting of Illinois Nature Preserves Commission --Fell was a member of the Commission and was elected Secretary. Thereafter secretarial and clerical service was provided to the Commission by NLI with the approval of Conservation Director William Lodge.
- 3/10/64 Natural Land Institute Board of Trustees adopted resolution offering cooperation and expressing willingness to undertake activities and expenses in behalf of INPC to the extent that funds become available to the Institute for that purpose.
- 3/19/64 2nd meeting of INPC --NLI offer received by Commission.
- 5/20/65 Meeting 7, Item 7 -- Employment of summer workers through NLI authorized.
- 3/24/66 Meeting 10, Item 17(R33) -- Chairman and Secretary authorized to secure summer employees.
- 5/26/66 Meeting 11, Item 18(R39) -- Selection of summer employees confirmed.
- 4/6/67 Meeting 15, Item 9(R52) -- Employment by the NLI of a suitable person to work on the affairs of the Commission approved.
- 9/15/67 Meeting 17, Item 22(R57) -- Arrangement for NLI to provide services of R. Gustafson with costs to be reimbursed by DOC from INPC appropriation approved.
- 3/29/68 Meeting 20, Item 23 -- Resignation of R. Gustafson reported, search for candidate authorized.
- 5/16/68 Meeting 21, Item 15 -- Search continued.
- 8/3/68 Meeting 22, Item 23 -- J. Schwegman employment by NLI as field representative for INPC announced.

2/27/69 G. Fell began receiving part-time salary from NLI for non-INPC program work.

5/28/69 Meeting 27, Item 4 -- L. Arnold employment by NLI as field representative for INPC announced.

5/28/69 Meeting 27, Item 26(R102) -- Employment of executive secretary authorized.

2/1/70 G. Fell resigned as a member and secretary of INPC.

3/5/70 Meeting 31, Item 7 -- Conservation Director Dan Malkovich reported to have approved continuance of contractual arrangement for services of NLI.

3/5/70 Meeting 31, Item 11 -- G. Fell retained by Commission as executive secretary at hourly rate of \$9.00 for 2/3 time.

5/1/70 Meeting 32, Item 22(R123) -- Salary increases in accordance with a designated schedule authorized.

6/18/70 Meeting 33, Item 32 -- W. Shepherd employment by NLI as field representative for INPC announced.

11/17/70 Meeting 35, Item 44 -- Staff recruitment discussed.

1/15/71 Meeting 36, Item 34 -- M. Hutchison employment by NLI as field representative for INPC announced.

4/3/71 Meeting 37, Item 31(R195) -- G. Paulson employment by NLI as field representative for INPC authorized.

4/3/71 Meeting 37, Item 31(R196) -- J. Schwegman salary increase authorized.

6/29/71 Meeting 38, Item 8 -- Report made on current arrangement for compensation of executive secretary.

11/19/71 Meeting 40, Item 19 -- J. White employment by NLI as field representative for INPC authorized.

1/24/72 Meeting 41, Item 5 -- J. Schwegman resignation reported.

5/5/72 Meeting 42, Item 26 -- Agreed to employ additional field representative.

11/17/72 Meeting 45, Item 17 -- Arrangements with NLI for contractual services reviewed. (Pursuant to this discussion, INPC requested that written contract for services of NLI be developed.)

4/11/73 First written agreement between DOC, INPC, and NLI signed. (This agreement provided that Institute would pay authorized expenses of Commission and would submit invoices on a monthly basis for reimbursement, as had been the procedure until that time.)

10/2/73 Meeting 49, Item 14 -- Discussion of personnel matters.

1/14/74 Meeting 50, Item 21 -- Discussion of personnel matters.

7/15/74 Meeting 52, Item 27 -- Discussion of pay increases and other matters relating to staff.

4/10/75 Meeting 55, Item 15 -- Discussion of personnel.

6/5/75 Meeting 56, Item 10 & 11 -- Discussion of matters relating to staff, including staff participation in Natural Areas Inventory.

9/18/75 Meeting 57, Item 10 -- Discussion of increase in staff salaries and of employment of a field representative as partial replacement for personnel working on Natural Areas Inventory. Retirement annuity and medical insurance provided in INPC budget.

3/5/76 Meeting 58, Item 5 -- R. Thom employment as field representative announced.

7/12/76 Second written agreement between DOC, INPC, and NLI signed. (This agreement provided for a written plan of work and for monthly reimbursement for services at hourly rates which covered salaries and all other costs on a pro-rated basis. Since that date the agreement has continued in this form but has been revised in detail and re-entered annually.)

7/29/76 Meeting 59, Item 6 -- Employment of two student interns for summer announced.

7/29/76 Meeting 59, Item 8 -- P. Reilly designation as staff assistant authorized.

5/6/77 Meeting 63, Item 24 -- Discussion of personnel status and salaries.

7/15/77 Meeting 64, Item 15 -- FY78 salary schedule adopted.

2/10/78 Meeting 66, Item 11 -- Discussion of personnel.

It has been a matter of policy, as shown above, that selection and retention of NLI personnel to provide services to the Commission is subject to approval of the Commission.

The relationship between the Commission and the NLI is not at arm's length. This was recognized by all parties from the beginning. Accordingly, we have adhered to a deliberate policy that the NLI would provide its services to the Commission at cost or less than cost and would be controlled, to the extent appropriate, by the Commission.

An independent contractor, even a not-for-profit organization, must receive a fee or profit from a contract in order to make up for costs incurred between

contracts and in developing new proposals, competing for contracts, and the like. The NLI has not been in the status of an independent contractor. With almost all of the NLI staff operations devoted to the INPC program and with a continuing relationship between the Commission and the Institute over the years, it has been possible for the Institute to provide its services without a profit margin.

Since 1978 (and on one occasion prior to that),^{*} the Institute has actually spent substantially more on the INPC program than the amount of support derived from the INPC appropriation. With its current grant from The Joyce Foundation, this is expected to continue for several years. (*FY72 \$4,663)

The essential purpose of the NLI is to carry forward the program and objectives of the Nature Preserves Commission. From 1964, when the Commission was formed, until the present, the Commission's program has been the dominant program of the Institute. As a matter of policy, the Institute engages only in activities that are compatible with the Commission's policies and program.

The program activities in behalf of the Commission are under the guidance and direction of the Commission and subject to the policies of the Commission. The NLI's Board of Trustees functions mainly in establishing administrative policies and procedures except in areas of program activity that are not of direct concern of the Commission.

There are numerous organizational relationships similar to that between the INPC and the NLI. The prevalence of organizations in a similar position to NLI is shown by the fact that there is specific recognition under Section 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of organizations as being publicly-supported if they are set up for and under the control of another public or publicly-supported organization. The NLI would fall in this category if its charter were amended to provide that it is organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of, to perform the function of, or to carry out the purposes of the INPC.

The NLI functions principally, but not entirely, in behalf of the INPC. It carries on other activities funded by different sources. These activities are related to natural area preservation and are compatible with the program of the Commission. Most are of direct concern to the Commission but some fall somewhat outside the Commission's functions.

The NLI was organized in 1958. During the 1959-1963 period, its activities were relatively minor. It hired a part-time secretary in 1962, and that level of operation continued until 1965 when hiring of temporary assistants in behalf of the Commission began. From 1964 through 1976 the Institute's principal efforts were devoted to the work of the Commission, the natural area acquisition activities of the DOC, and the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory. It also provided some assistance to the Boone County Conservation District and the Putnam County Conservation District. During the last 3 years, the Institute's activities have expanded. In April, 1977 the Institute received a grant from The Joyce Foundation for a study of endangered species in Illinois. In April, 1977 the Institute received a grant from The Joyce Foundation for expanding its natural area

preservation program and for long-range administrative planning and development. This was followed by the current 3-year grant, which is principally for the preservation and management of natural areas in Illinois.

The Joyce Foundation has made the following grants to the NLI:

4/8/77	Endangered species project	\$ 61,420
12/16/77	Illustrated Flora of Illinois (Mohlenbrock)	12,600
4/14/78	Planning grant	150,000
4/27/79	Interim grant	25,000
11/20/79	Three-year operating grant, 1979 payment	<u>100,000</u>
	Total received to date	349,020
11/20/79	Three-year operating grant, pledge of future payments	<u>425,000</u>
	Total received and pledged	\$774,020

In connection with the current Joyce grant, the Institute on December 12, 1979 entered into an agreement with The Nature Conservancy whereby for a grant from TNC of \$25,000 the Institute will undertake certain activities that will further the program of the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. These activities tie in very closely with the program of the Commission and in effect comprise a part of that program. For instance, master planning, surveillance, and management activities will be undertaken on certain TNC preserves.

Following is a list of recent contracts for services of the NLI other than with INPC and TNC.

6/29/77	Environmental Quality Profile 1972-1976, Winnebago Co., Illinois	Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality	\$ 6,343
7/78	An Inventory of natural areas in the Indiana Coastal Zone Study Area	Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources	25,000
7/1/78	Preservation of Momence Wetlands Area on Kankakee River	Institute of Natural Resources	9,597
7/6/79	Natural Areas Inventory of Lake County, Indiana	Lake Co. Indiana, Parks & Recreation Dept.	1,800
7/23/79	Natural Areas Inventory of LaPorte County, Indiana	LaPorte Co. Indiana Parks & Recreation Comm.	2,760
9/7/79	Endangered Plant Survey	U.S. Fish & Wildlife	13,201
9/12/79	Pine Rock Management	Northern Illinois Univ.	2,460
11/27/79	Inventory of Natural Areas in Long Grove, Illinois	Village of Long Grove, Illinois	4,200

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission



320 SOUTH THIRD STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61108
815/964-6666

December 24, 1979

Dear Friend:

The FY81 capital budget proposal of the Department of Conservation includes funds for acquisition of natural areas identified in the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory. These funds are desperately needed for the State to acquire at least some of the remaining natural areas in private ownership. We feel the funds for natural area acquisition should receive a high priority in the Governor's FY81 budget. We are supporting the Department of Conservation's land acquisition budget request and urging Governor Thompson to increase the amount of money proposed for acquisition of natural areas to better reflect the degree of urgency we face in attempting to preserve our natural heritage.

The draft State Natural Heritage Plan estimates that it would take \$21 million, at 1978 prices, to acquire one example of each of the remaining unpreserved natural community types. Local government and private groups like The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Land Institute are making substantial commitments to the preservation of our natural heritage. But the State must carry its share of the costs, especially for acquisition of those areas that are of statewide importance.

The recent Chicago Tribune series, "Illinois - a wasteland in the making" reported that in 1978 the Department of Conservation spent only \$2.9 million for land acquisition; in 1979 \$3 million was appropriated but none spent because the General Assembly did not grant bonding authority. Natural area acquisition by the Department of Conservation during 1977-1978 amounted to only 850 acres, 335 acres of which was donated. Contacts with private owners of land identified in the Natural Areas Inventory indicate that most are in jeopardy due to economic pressures, changes in ownership and other factors. Many areas are currently for sale, or the owners are willing to negotiate for their acquisition for preservation purposes. A few owners may eventually donate their land for nature preserves.

The remaining natural areas must be saved before the opportunity is lost forever. We know which areas are most important to preserve, where they are, who owns them, and which ones are owned by willing sellers.

Because of your interest in natural area preservation, I want to let you know of the present situation as we see it so that you may take any action you think appropriate.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Marzuki

Mary Lou Marzuki
Chairman



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January 24, 1964

Dear Sir:

The following information was received from the Illinois State Police on January 24, 1964. It is being furnished to you for your information. The information was received from the Illinois State Police on January 24, 1964. It is being furnished to you for your information. The information was received from the Illinois State Police on January 24, 1964. It is being furnished to you for your information.

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Sincerely,

John Edgar Hoover

Director